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CLIVUS
EXERCISES IN
LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE
PART I.
ADVERB





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CLIVUS
—
ELEMENTARY EXERCISES
IN
LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE



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CLIVUS

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES IN LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.

PART II.

CLIVUS
ELEMENTARY EXERCISES
IN
LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE

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PART I.—FULL SENSE

“Clivo sudamus in imo.”

NEW EDITION

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THIS book is in two separate parts—the first containing exercises in “Full Sense” verses, the second “Ideas” and English poetry adapted for translation. Its aim is to shorten and simplify the process of learning to make verses. Three difficulties, besides those inseparable from the study itself, usually beset the beginner. He often finds it hard to understand the meaning of the English, he does not know when to translate and when to omit pronouns, prepositions, &c., and he is liable to be misled by his dictionary, which deals mainly with words suitable to prose. The writer has tried to guard against these difficulties—first, by compiling “Full Sense” verses expressed in intelligible, though necessarily awkward, English; secondly, by the use of hyphens; and thirdly, by appending a vocabulary. The two latter forms of assistance are withdrawn in the last twenty exercises. A boy who can do these exercises with facility is ready to begin Part II.

All the verses in Part I. are to be made without Elisions. This licence is very sparingly employed in Elegiacs by Ovid, and may be postponed with advantage to a later stage in a learner's progress.

A. C. A.

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SCANSION.

THE ELEGIAC COUPLET is made up of two lines of unequal length called respectively the Hexameter and the Pentameter.

The HEXAMETER has six feet.

The first four feet may be either dactyls (— ∪ ∪) or spondees (— —).

The fifth foot is always a dactyl (— ∪ ∪).

The sixth foot is generally a spondee (— —), but the last syllable may be short (— ∪).

Scheme of the Hexameter.

1	2	3	4	5	6
— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

CÆSURA.—The syllables which make up the third foot of the Hexameter must not be contained in one word, but in two or in three. If the third foot is a spondee, its first syllable must end a word. If it is a dactyl, its first or second syllable must end a word. The following are examples of the three kinds of Cæsura, or break,—

1. Effodi | untur op | ēs || īr | ritamenta malorum.
2. At tibi | Colcho | rūm || mēmī | nī regina vacavi.
3. Forno | sam reson | ārē || dō | ces Amaryllida silvas.

STOPS.

1. When sentences or clauses are separated by full stops, colons, or semicolons, they must be kept altogether separate in the verse.

2. When two clauses are separated by commas, you must consider what words in the sentence are common to both clauses, and these words may stand in the verse in either clause, *e.g.* in this sentence—

“The Muses gather many buds and weave garlands,”
the word “Muses” is common to both clauses and may stand in any part of the verse, thus—

Gērmīnă | mŭltă lě | gŭnt, ăt | tēxŭnt | sērtă Că | mēnāē,
or—

Gērmīnă | mŭltă lě | gŭnt Mŭ | sē tēx | ūntquē cǒ | rōnās ;
but in this sentence—

“Troy falls, and the Greek bands seek their homes,”
no words are common to both clauses, and they must be kept separate altogether: thus—

Trōjă cǎ | dīt, Gră | cǎquē pē | tŭnt sŭă | tēctă cǎ | tērvāē,
whereas—

Tēctă pē | tŭnt Gră | cǎquē cǎ | dīt sŭă | Trōjă cǎ | tērvāē,
though it scans correctly, makes utter nonsense.

3. A relative clause, although separated by commas, may stand in any part of the verse, but the words which compose it must be kept together, thus—

“I-think that, which Cæsar seeks, is a great sin.”
Grăndē nē | fās, Că | sār || quōd pētīt, | ēssē pŭ | tō ;
or—

“Receive, boy, the gifts, which the gods give.”
Quă Sŭpē | rī tribŭ | ūnt, || mŭnēră | sŭmē, pŭ | ăr.

ET AND QUE.

1. "ET" stands first in its clause, rarely second.
2. "QUE" must be joined to the word which stands first in its clause.

You must observe very carefully which words are joined by "que," and keep them in the right order, thus—

"The cock and the hen utter shrill songs,"

Gallus gallinaque mittunt argutos cantus.

Here the "que" joins "gallus" and "gallina," which must be kept in this order, but the remaining words are common to both clauses, and may stand in any part of the verse, thus—

Ārgū | tōs cān | tūs gāl | lūs gāl | līnăquē | mīttunt ;

or—

Ārgū | tōs mīt | tūnt gāl | iūs gāl | līnăquē | cāntūs,

are right, but

Argū | tōs mīt | tūnt cān | tūs gāl | līnăquē | gālūs,

though it scans correctly, makes utter nonsense.

3. "Que" must not be joined to a word ending in ě, e.g. dūlcěquě, vōcěquě.

4. "Que" must not be joined to any monosyllable ending in the letter "c," as "hic," "nunc," "sic," etc., nor to the word "non."

MONOSYLLABLES.

The last word of the first part of a Pentameter must not be a monosyllable standing alone, e.g.—

Plūrīmă | cōrpōră | sūnt,

though it does not contain a false quantity, is incorrect.

Scheme of the Hexameter.

1	2	3	4	5	6
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

For rule of "Cæsura" see page ix.

Scheme of the Pentameter.

— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	—
— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—

NOTICE.

When two or more words are joined by hyphens, they must be rendered by one word in Latin.

Words in parentheses are not to be translated.

Figures after words printed in italics refer to footnotes.

Elision (*see* page xi) is not permitted.

In the VOCABULARY you will not find all you want to know about every word, but only help in the more difficult words. You will have to refer constantly to the Latin-English Dictionary and the Latin Grammar.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.

Beginnings.

Lo! a new servant I-am-entering the temples of the Muses :
 I-desire to quaff the waters of the Castalian spring.
 I-desire to climb the first slopes of Parnassus :
 lest I-stumble, guide, Phœbus, my-trembling steps.
 Lo! the splendid line of poets shews itself! 5
 To-day I shall-be-added to Aonian bards,
 for I-am-doing that-which formerly great Homer did ;
 I-am-beginning to enclose words in-fixed metres.
 The labour is not easy, but to the labour there-will-be not small
 rewards, if the work be finished rightly. 10
 And it-is-pleasing to begin : believe-ye the Roman bard,
 “ he-who begins well has half *of-the-work-done*.”¹
 The good general, who leads countless bands against the enemy,
 was formerly a soldier *of unknown name*.²
 If any one will-surround his temples with-bay *of Apollo*³ 15
 he-ought as-a-boy to love the first-fruits of the art.
 Whoever wishes to go to the top of an Alpine mountain,
 leaps-forth from his-warm bed before day ;
 he-despises *cold* ;⁴ he-despises blasts of wind ;
 nor fears-he a thousand dangers of the uphill road ; 20
 one love of praise, one desire of fame moves (him),
 that at-length he-may-be-able to reach the snowy summit.
 Thus I, ever more-eager-to-win the crown *of Phœbus*,⁵
 unwearied will-struggle *upwards*⁵ with-intrepid step.

1. facti. 2. abl. 3. adj. Apollīnēus, Phœbæus. 4. pl. 5. in alta.

Winter.

Winter comes, and the earth is-stiff congealed with-frost :
 a keener wind rages from Northern clime.
 The sun scarcely climbs the heaven, scarcely warms the fields :
 the night is longer for-us and the day shorter.
 Sad nature bewails the past warmth, 5
 and feels that the glory of summer is-absent afar.
*Long-since*¹ from-our lands the swallow departed,
 who seeks shores warmer with-Phœbus.
 In-new spring she-will-come again, a fickle guest,
 for she-knows-not-how to bear and suffer hard changes.
 The woods shake their-branches now lacking leaf : 11
 and everywhere the ground is-white under *fallen*² snow.
 But the bird, which has its-name *from*³ red breast,
 *how*⁴ will-she-be-able to get scanty *food* ?⁵
 For *she-cannot*⁶ either with-beak break-through hard clods, 15
 or follow flies with-greedy mouth, as before.
 Dreadful hunger will-be-able to conquer fear itself :
 she-hesitates not to approach our homes as-a-guest.
 Scatter crumbs, boy, scatter (them) through open window,
 let our abundance bring aid to the bird. 20
 Thussated with-food she-places herself on-a-bough, and thence
 loves to pour song from liquid throat.
 Thus she-will-come again, and will revisit dear friends,
 and kindly care will-conquer the threats of *winter*.⁷

1. jampridem. 2. pösitus. 3. dē. 4. quā arte. 5. pl. 6. něquēš.
 7. adj.

Spring.

The month *of-March*¹ comes-in with hoarse blast ;
how well it-has its-name *from*² the name of Mars.
That god loves battles and outpoured blood :
the month itself suits a bloody god.
For Eurys and Boreas *collect*³ fierce storms, 5
nor does Zephyrus sing that spring's return is-at-hand.
And the morning hour brings congealed hoar-frosts,
and comes destructive to the tender shoots.
Although the winds rage with-unrestrained blast,
although the white hoar-frost hurts the buds, 10
very-many signs teach that spiteful winter is-languishing,
and that spring *is-returning*⁴ very-many signs teach.
Phœbus earlier renews his-Eastern fires,
and touches the soil with-hotter ray.
And the wealth *of-spring*¹ is-renewed : in the gardens are- 15
renewed
white lilies with violets and with crocus.
Fresh grass,foreboding harvest, grows-green in-the-meadow ;
very-many a lamb plays *among*⁵ the timid sheep.
In the woods the birds hasten to mate *themselves*,⁶ 20
where love is-wont to pour the clear song.
The sons-of-earth renew their-vigour, *as the year returns* ;⁷
health fills the strong limbs with-abundant blood.
May the mind also grow wiser by-just use,
*and day by day*⁸ learn to follow more-noble (things).

1. *adj.* 2. *dē.* 3. *glōmērare.* 4. *fut. part.* 5. *per.* 6. *sēsē.* 7. *abl. abs.*
8. *inque diēs.*

Summer.

The summer heats with the sun Jūnius to us
 has restored; with-summer flower the ground smiles ;
 with-flower the ground smiles : *the grass*¹ too flowers in-the-
 meadows,
 the grass soon to-be-cut by-scythe-bearing men.
 With-leaves and twigs the birds have-made their-nests, 5
 and broken eggs already have-given their young.
 Now a new care troubles the anxious parents,
 that they-may-be able to supply food to-the-tender-ones.
 Soon they-themselves will learn to trust unwonted wings,
 and will make their-way *with wing's help*.² 10
 Joyful farmers wonder-at abundant corn-ears,
 which Phœbus, hot with-*midday*³ fire, ripens.
 And the *fruit*⁴ ripening on-its trees
 countless wasps, a noxious band, seek.
 Now the more-festive part of the year has returned : with
 itself all
 joys and charms summer brings for-men. 16
 For pleasant is the heat, and pleasanter the shade to-one-hot ;
 pleasanter the breeze which moves the shady grove.
 Nor is-it less pleasant from-the-bank the sweating limbs
 to throw, that they-may-be-refreshed in-waters *of river* ;⁴
 or it-pleases, *when*⁵ night succeeds-to the excessive fire of
 the sun, 21
 to bear wandering footsteps through solitary places,
 where the silvery moon sheds her-full *lustre*,¹
 and thou-renewest thy song, O Phīlōmēlā.

1. *pl.* 2. *abl. abs.* 'wing helping.' 3. *mēdius.* 4. *adj. flūmīneus.* 5. *ut.*

Autumn.

Öctober has returned : the sadder part of the year has returned :

October carries the day in-a-shorter circle.

Too-quickly the gardens are-stripped-of summer flowers :

the wood bewails its-leaves, *as the wind shakes (it)*.¹

don't you-see? the river swells with-muddy flood, 5

and overtops its-banks, and forbids boats to go.

Very-many a swallow musters *on*² bare boughs,

to hasten flight over depths (of sea) in-usual fashion.

For they-seek-again lands warm beneath another sun,

which cold winter never is-able to touch. 10

The fates bid us to stop in-northern region :

and the fates forbid (us) to seek Libyan suns.

Lo ! a dreadful storm shakes the trembling windows,

and cold rain drenches the bare fields.

*Does*³ the changing year change all-things with itself? 15

Has-it nothing, *then*,⁴ which never may-be-moved?

The firm mind of the philosopher never will-be-able to be moved :

contented he-takes whatever his fates give.

Pile-up logs on-the-hearth : if the-fury of the storm rages,

let kindly light keep-off wintry threats afar. 20

Now there-is need-of books ; there-is need-of talk and jests ;

and the Muse loves to pour the pleasant song.

Spiteful winter comes : to conquer spiteful winter

thus it-is-allowed, and to spend days in-joyful fashion.

1. *abl. abs.* 2. *per.* 3. *num.* 4. *ığitür.*

The Gods.

Jūpītēr holds supreme *sway*¹ in-heavenly citadel ;
 Neptūnus duly curbs waters of sea.
 Amid Tartarean shades Plūtō most-cruel
 bears *sceptre* :¹ to each brother his-own lot is-given.
*Fair*² walks Jūnō, queen of gods, 5
 to-whom the race of Trojans was hateful.
 Āpollō fills his-mother Lātōna with-joyfulness ;
 chaste Dīānā follows woodland beasts.
 You, Nīōbē, will-say how heavy is the wrath of gods,
 while you-bewail the sad fates of *your*³ children. 10
 Learning and books please *the maiden*⁴ Mīnerva,
 while Mars with-bloody mind seeks battles.
 Bacchus drives tigers, a garland surrounding his-brow ;
 but Vēnus fills the breast with-tender love.
 Hēbē carries cups who ministers *wine*¹ to-the-gods, 15
 she too—thus they-say—was the wife of Hercūles.
 Horned Pan always loves Arcadian fields ;
 Satyrs with old Silvānus worship Pan.
 But greatest Cŷbēlē wanders on Phrygian mountains :
 the drums beaten celebrate the coming of the goddess.
 There-are deities in-woods ; there-are deities in-fountains ;
 formerly 21
 deities are to-be-found in-many places.
 But not to me is-it-given to sing all the race of gods :
 a short hour brings an end to my songs.

1. *pl.* 2. *comparative.* 3. *třbř.* 4. *adj. virgīneus.*

Prometheus. I.

The race of men languishes, lately having-taken-possession-of
the earth ;

understanding is-absent *to guide*¹ their-efforts.

Prōmēthēus is-said to-find-out countless arts,

that he-may-lead untaught men to better-things.

Under his guidance,² (they who were) lately contented with-
the-shelter of the woods, 5

begin to build houses with-logs.

They-begin to shape boats, *hollowing-out alders*,²

that they-may-cross over the waters of *the-rivers*.³

Next they-prepare iron: *with iron for servant*² how-many
marvels

they-accomplish! *what*⁴ wealth is-discovered! 10

And while they-till *the earth* they-lift their-eyes to heaven,
and number the stars, each in-its order ;

and mark the eclipses of the sun, and the labours of the moon,
and in-what course the year directs its way.

Next medicine brings help to man *in-pain*,⁶ 15

that by-art he-may-put-off the impending day of death.

Such (gifts) they-say that Prometheus brings-down to-the-
sons-of-earth

gifts not *pleasing*⁷ to heavenly Jupiter.

He too one (gift) more-excellent than-all his-gifts,

dares *to take-by-stealth*⁸ from the eternal home. 20

For he-brings-down to-mortals the seeds of pure fire,

deceiving Jupiter, *with a tube to cover*² *his-theft*.⁵

Punishment overtakes the fault: hanging from a rock
Prometheus

feels a vulture hack-in-pieces his-liver.

1. qui, with *subj.* 2. *abl. abs.* 3. *adj. flūminēus.* 4. *qualis.* 5. *pl.*

6. *part. dolens.* 7. *fut. part.* 8. *perf. infin.*

Prometheus. II.

From the Caucasian rock Prometheus always hangs :
 perpetual pain racks his-mighty limbs.
 The bird, never sated, hacks-in-pieces his-entrails,
 entrails which are to-be-renewed for-his beak.
 Thus he-hangs and sees the suns and the moons perish : 5
 a thousand ages pass with-slow step.
 Ages pass : but adamantine chains are not
 loosened : nor does his avenger come-to the wretched-
 one.
 There-behold (him), moved *as-to-their-breasts*¹ with-vain
 grief,
 the offspring of Ōcēānus, and Oceanus their-father. 10
 They-behold (him) and depart afar : miserable Iō
 comes-to (him) and learns what her fates are-bringing.
 The nymphs are-unable to afford help, nor Io
 can lighten the sad punishment of the prophet.
 Nor yet does confidence forsake his-unmoved breast, 15
 nor pours-he wretched prayers from timid mouth.
 For he-knows-how to anticipate the end of his-long grief,
 and thus he-is-able to surpass unjust Jupiter.
 “ By-my art,” he-says, “ they-enjoy a better life,
 the sons-of-earth : so-much my gifts avail. 20
 And *I do not regret*² my theft : let that tyrant
 add (if he will) another thousand to my ages.
 Yet the last day of-my-punishment shall-see me unsubdued :
 and although chains may-torture (me), I-will-be free.”

1. acc. 2. *I regret* = pœnitēt me, with *gen*.

Greece.

Græciâ demands for-itself a very-small part of Europe,
 nor flourishes the soil with-remarkable fertility ;
 not there rolls Danube with-full tide,
 nor Nile enriches fields with-swollen river ;
 but barren mountains rise with-bare top, 5
 and rocks forbid abundant crops to grow ;
 nor many a ship sets-out from-Argive shore,
 to *bring-back*¹ home merchandise and riches ;
 nor with-many a soldier does Greece frighten the nations,
 nor makes-she proud laws for-conquered peoples. 10
 But the barren mountains, and the rocks lacking culture
 we-love : we-say that the soil is sacred ;
 for we-ought to pay due honours to a land
 which demands glory by-a-nobler title.
 Forsooth here formerly used-to-shine the flame of learning ; 15
 here the poet learnt to move the strings of the lyre :
 another was skilful *in-mixing*² liquid colours ;
 another *in-figuring*³ a god *from*³ Parian marble.
 Kings and the glory of kings perish alike :
 nor do their wars make generals everlasting. 20
 Still the splendour of Homer grows, never *to-perish*,⁴
 and the fame of Socrates shines with-perpetual fire.
 The Romans snatch paintings and statues, but thenceforth
 conquered Greece conquers her conqueror.

1. ut, with *subj.* 2. *infin.* 3. *de.* 4. *fut. part.*

Stars.

How pleasing-it-is to see sparkling in the liquid heaven
 the stars, when the light of glowing Phœbus is-absent.
 Nor is-it-pleasing only to see, but to learn what are
 the names which men have given to the stars.
 He-who gazes first turns his-eyes to the Bears, 5
 which the jealous water of the sea never covers.
 He-sees *how*¹ glittering in-Northern region
 one star guides wandering ships.
 Then legend formerly very-well-known to Greek bards
 will-bring-back to the mind days which have perished ;
 whether Ōrion the hunter shines with-sword and belt 11
 or on-thy throne thou-sittest, Cassiōpēiā.
 He-sees the star which announces excessive heat,
 he-sees Arctūrus and the band of Pleiads.
 He-sees stars wandering according-to fixed laws, 15
 which recall the gods each by-his-own name.
 Mercūrius shines with-star nearer to the sun,
 and as is-fitting, red Mars shines with-red orb.
 Sometimes the star of Venus is-white with evening,
 sometimes she-returns with returning Phœbus. 20
 Jupiter grows-bright with-remarkable light,
 the hostile light of Sātarnus *sends*² a doubtful ray.
 Through the midst-of heaven the milky way winds its-course ;
 who can enumerate the heavenly torches ?

1. quālis. 2. *in preceding line.*

The Frogs ask for a King.

The band of frogs redoubles sad complaints ;
 vows and prayers come to great Jupiter :
 " Jupiter omnipotent, grant to us a king,
 who may rule the frogs under easy sway."
 Jupiter listens-to the complaints of the mad band : 5
 " Lo ! " he-says, " this king will be fit enough for-you."
 Then he-sends-down a huge log into the peaceful waters,
 thence a very great noise rises around.
 That very great noise frightened all the frogs :
 with-unanimous jump forthwith they-seek *the bottom*.¹ 10
 Meanwhile the log, *after-the-manner*² of logs, is-quiet
 and remains in its-place, *since no force shakes (it)*.³
 One (frog) raises its-head, another raises its-head, and lo !
 the band of frogs returns, *having-laid aside fear*.³
 Vain confidence succeeds-to fear cast-away : 15
 they-think (that) a laughing-stock which lately they-
 feared.
 They-leap-on the log : the log *as*⁴ before, is-quiet :
 they-hate and despise their king.
 Soon the same prayers resound over the whole marsh :
 " give, kind Jupiter, a king to your frogs." 20
 But the angry god cries-out, " O-very-foolish race,
 this king is *too-sluggish* ;⁵ another will-be *too-active*."⁵
 Forthwith a stork sent-down invades the frogs :
 the citizens perish in the mouth of their king.

1. *ima*, *neut. pl.* 2. *mōrē*, with *gen.* 3. *abl. abs.* 4. *vělut.* 5. *comparative.*

Labours of Hercules.

First against the huge lion under the rock of Nēměă
 I-bore weapons : the lion gives me his-skin to bear.
 The Hýdra raged-furiously, inhabitant of the Lernæan marsh ;
 but it-perished, when fire brought aid to-my-club.
 A hind very dear to Dīāna the woods of Arcădia 5
 inhabited : the arrow shot overtakes the hind.
 A remarkable boar in-the-dense glades of Ěrýmanthus
 I-found : the boar fell, slain by-my-club.
 I-was-able to purge the drains of king Augeias :
 treacherous king, why thus do-you-refuse the pledged 10
 rewards ?
*At Stympĥālus*¹ birds feed-on flesh of men :
 but my darts bring an end to-their-feasts.
 A very great bull laid-waste the fields of *Crete* :²
 he was *no*³ light weight for-my shoulders.
 Dřōmēdēs fed his-mares with-flesh of men, but to them 15
 I-gave the limbs of their king to-be-hacked-in-pieces.
 Hřppōlytē the Amāzōn bears a girdle, the gift of Mars :
*having-seized the gift*⁴ of Mars, I-enter-on my-journey.
 The island Ěrýthæa used-to-hold the bulls of Gērýon,
 I-killed the owner and stole the oxen. 20
 I-sought the groves of the Hespērīdes, and, at *my-brother's*
orders,⁴
 I-carried-away the golden apples, having overcome the
 dragon.
 Finally, far-away from the darkness of-his-Tartarean abode,
 Cerbērŭs saw the day, *seized by me*.⁴

1. *locative case.* 2. *adj.*, Crētæus. 3. *non.* 4. *abl. abs.*

The Farmer and his Sons.

The farmer's limbs languish with-trembling old-age,
he-cannot ¹ as formerly follow *the plough* ² in the furrow.
He-lies ³ on his-bed : he-feels that his-vigour is-failing,
 and he-feels that the day of death is-at-hand more-nearly.
 A crowd of children surround *their-dying* ⁴ parent ; 5
 keenly they-listen-to *his-last advice*.⁵
 "The fates, my-children, forbid me to stop with you ;
 the fates bid (me) *tread* ⁶ the way of chilly death.
 But to me still remains care *for-my children*,⁶
 that you-may-accumulate wealth for-yourselves more-
 abundantly. 10
 Lo ! where the vineyards smile with-purple clusters,
 there the ground hides a treasure in-its-breast.
Turn ⁷ the fertile soil with-mattocks, and hard spades
take :⁷ you-will-dig-up the sought-for wealth."
 While he-speaks, black death comes, and strength departs 15
 from-his-body : the children weep that their-father has
 perished.
 Then duly they-prepare the funeral, and hide in-the-tomb
 the old-man's limbs : then the bidden work is-hastened.
 Forthwith *snatching-up spades* ⁸ they-enter the vineyards,
 and strong arms move the stiff clods. 20
 To darkness *from* ⁹ first light they-continue their-labour,
 yet nought is-found, *when the ground is dug up*.⁸
 Nought is-found in-the-ground : yet thence the fruit of-their-
 labours
 they-receive : so-great wealth the vine returns.

1. nescio, with *infin*. 2. *pl*. 3. *sternor*. 4. *fut. part*. 5. *carpere*. 6. *gen*.
 7. *pl*. 8. *abl. abs*. 9. *de*.

Aurora and Tithonus.

Through the heaven Aurōra is borne on-rosy car,
*foretelling*¹ the day about-to-come after herself.
 But formerly the cold goddess felt tender loves,
 and was not unwilling to be the bride of a Phrygian man.
 The prince Tithonus, born from-Trojan blood, 5
 was *conspicuous*² for-remarkable beauty.
 Him Aurora sees, conscious of a secret flame,
 him she-sees, and carries with her through her realms.
 What dost-thou, O mad-one? Why demandest-thou a for-
 bidden love?
*Is it fitting*³ to ally a goddess to a mortal? 10
 A suppliant she-enters the threshold of heavenly Olympus,
 nor hesitates to trouble Jupiter with-prayers.
 "Give, omnipotent father, give a gift to my lover,
 that it-may-be-allowed (him) to pass days with-no end."
 The father assented to her, and *gliding*¹ through the liquid
 air, 15
 she-seeks-again her-husband, joyful in-the-promised gift.
*Time*⁴ glides-by: gliding *time*⁴ the goddess
 injures not: she-flourishes, as before, in-her beauty.
 Lasting life is-given to-her-husband; lasting youth
 is not given: he-languishes an-old-man, *his-honour lost*.⁵
 A goddess always fair to a husband growing-old 21
is-unsuitable; ⁶ he prays, "give to me *the power*⁷ to die."
 It is not allowed to the gods to recall their gifts: a cricket
 love *made*⁸ (him) and bade (him) live always.

1. *perf. part.* 2. *conspiciendus*. 3. *is it fitting* = *dēcet*, use *interrogative nē*.
 4. *pl.* 5. *abl. abs.* 6. *discrepāre*. 7. *posse*. 8. *reddere*.

The Hares and the Frogs.

The hares assemble, a race full-of base fear,
 to bewail the sad fates of their life.
 While everywhere groans resound and vain complaints,
 an elder speaks-out ; *the rest of-the-crowd*¹ is-silent :
 “ Thus always, comrades, shall-we-suffer an unjust lot, 5
 and shall our-hearts tremble moved with-perpetual fear ?
 Bands of men pursue (us) over the open plains :
 bloody dogs rejoice to-rend-us-in-pieces.
 Eagles devour our-limbs : by-running to avoid those-who-
 follow
 is not allowed, or in-a-safe abode to cheat death. 10
*Is it not better*² once-for-all to end our-grief by-death
 than to pass our-days in-such condition ? ”
 He-had-ended his-words : the proposal pleased all :
 and they-desire to undergo *their fate*³ with-no delay.
 Forthwith they-determine to hasten to a well-known marsh,
 and *by*⁴ a leap to give their limbs to death. 16
 It-happens that on the edge of the pond frogs are-sitting,
 who tremble *as-the-sound*⁵ of feet *approaches*.⁶
 They-believe that *some*⁶ danger has come *near*,⁷
 and they-leap : *the bottom of-the-marsh*⁸ receives the
 frogs. 20
 The hares see (it) : one wiser than-his-companions
 says, “ let us not seek *our-fate*³ further.
 Who will deny (that) hares (are) a foolish and timid race ?
 Yet that race is more-full-of base fear.”

1. say, ‘ the remaining crowd,’ *remaining* = cētĕră. 2. nonnē præstat. 3. *pl.*
 4. *per.* 5. *abl. abs.* 6. nĕscīd quid. 7. *comparative.* 8. = *the lowest marsh.*

Mercurius.

Lo! I, Mercūrius, most-undoubted offspring of Măiă,
 lo! I, to whom Jupiter himself was father,
 where mount Cyllēnē makes caverns with-hollowed rocks
 I-was born : part of-my-name I-draw thence.
 I-sought Pîeriă, *leaving my-cradle and my-mother*¹ 5
*daring*² to *steal*³ the oxen of Apollo.⁴
 He comes and demands-back the oxen snatched-away, my
theft,⁵
 but the anger of-my-brother is-conquered by-my gift.
 I-give (him) the lyre, which I-made lately, *having-taken a*
tortoise.¹
 by-the-art of the lyre he-guides the Aonian band. 10
 Thence I-become the messenger of Jove and his-faithful
 servant,
 and the father gives fixed duties to his son.
*Sometimes*⁶ I-am-ordered to penetrate Tartarean darkness :
 the ghastly procession of shades honours me as-their-
 leader.
 I-lead (them) to Stygian abodes and Charon's boat, 15
 and my-golden wand guides *the shadowy troop*.⁵
 The golden wand can give deep slumber ;
 or the golden wand can drive-away *sleep*.⁵
 I (am) the leader of the living : thus, *under my guidance*,¹
 in-glades of Ida,
 three goddesses approached the Phrygian shepherd. 20
 Thus Pîămus, while he-seeks the limbs of-his-dead son,
 with-my protection sought the Thessalian camp.
 By-prayers the father overcame the relentless Achilles,
*using*² aid of Mercury he-brought-back the body.

1. *abl. abs.* 2. *perf. part.* 3. *perf.* 4. *adj.* 5. *pl.* 6. *est ūbi.*

The Hind and the Vine.

The band of *hunters*¹ traverses the recesses of the woods :
the frightened hind urges-impetuously its-swift flight.
Her-strength is failing : a sickly panting shakes her-limbs,
by-a-trick she-will-be-able to cheat instant death.
Lo ! where a wild-vine spreads its-leafy branches, 5
*can she not*² *lie hid*³ safely under these ?
Forthwith she-hides *herself*⁴ under the interwoven leaves :
no longer signs of-her-concealed remain *visible*.⁵
The enemies pass-by : they-carry bows and darts : 10
countless feet resound through the thickets.
The enemies pass-by : at-once all terror flies :
and immediately hunger returns *with returning hope*.⁶
The wild-vine has-given (her) help in-its-thick recesses :
forgetful of the help, she-gets food thence.
For with-careless tooth she-gnaws the leafy branches, 15
until the broken twigs make a small sound.
A hunter turns his-face and shoots an arrow ;
the arrow shot strikes the ungrateful beast.
While the blood flows poured-out from-the-deadly wound,
she-knows well that she has-thoroughly-deserved to die
by-her-deeds. 20
“ I did not hesitate,” she-says, “ to hurt the wild-vine
which had given to me covering and protection.”
The ungrateful mind is always the cause of its-own ruin,
which suffers due fates, *God approving*.⁶

1. *adj.*, vēnātrix. 2. *nonne* pōtest. 3. *perf.* 4. sēsē. 5. *say*, 'to be seen.'
6. *abl. abs.*

Orpheus.

Amid Thracian mountains, and leafy woods,
 Orpheus was first in-Aonian song.
 He-loved with-tender love the nymph *Ēurȳdicē*,
 with-tender love Eurydice cherished her-husband.
 She, destroyed by-poisoned bite of serpent, 5
 is-sent to Stygian shades before *her-time*.¹
 Unhappy Orpheus with-tears bewails her-taken-away,
 nor is-he-able to bear the light, widowed-of his-wife.
 Suddenly he-seizes his-lyre, and, leaving the earth,
 seeks realms buried in-perpetual darkness. 10
 He-seeks relentless Pluto, free-from fear,
 while he-desires to break the stern laws of fate.
 Stern laws forbid the girl to renew her-life;
 stern laws yield to the Thracian lyre.
Īxiōn heard the strains and voice of the poet, 15
 while *Sisȳphŭs* listens-to the unaccustomed melody.
 Perpetual labours for-a-while *had*² an end,
 for-a-while this-one forsakes his-stone, that-one his-
 wheel.
 Eurydice is-restored : already alive she-follows her-husband,
 but, O-joyful husband, beware lest you-look-back. 20
 This is the law of the gift : the law being-broken, *to*³ the
 shades
 flies the wife, not again to-be-restored.
 The wife departs : the sad husband through the sad realms,
 twice widowed, hastens his-lonely way.

1. dies. 2. tango. 3. sub.

Laomedon Twice Perjured.

It-is-shame that mortals should-be-slaves: but we-believe
 formerly
 that gods themselves endured slavery.
 To the servile yoke Neptune is forced; Apollo
 is forced: the will of Jupiter bids (it) be so.
 They-learn to obey the orders of a Trojan king, 5
 dwellers-in-heaven: the wealth of Lāōmēdon grows.
 For Neptune built the walls of Troy,
 walls to-be-cast-down *by*¹ Greek hands.
 And Apollo fed the flocks of the Trojan king,
 where Ida renowned for-many springs is-green. 10
 For a *pledged hire*² they-perform long labours;
 either god demands the pledged hire.
 The Trojan king is-unwilling to pay the promised
 rewards, but says, "depart from-my kingdoms."
 O-perjured-one, *do-you-not*³ fear the heavy *wrath*⁴ of the gods?
*are-you-not*³ ashamed thus to break sacred faith? 16
 Neptune sends the waves of the sea *upon*⁵ the fields:
 a great monster comes *at Neptune's bidding*.²
 The prophet enjoins to sacrifice a girl to this prodigy,
 and the first lot bids Hēsīōnē perish. 20
 Alcides arrives, *having finished part*² of-his-labours,
 the king's daughter is-released by-aid of-Hercules.⁶
 Nor is-it enough to sin once: twice the pledged *rewards*⁷
 Laomedon *retracts*,⁸ and defrauds the gods.

1. per. 2. *abl. abs.* 3. *nonne.* 4. *pl.* 5. *in.* 6. *adj.*, Hercūlēus.
 7. *in next line.* 8. *in preceding line.*

Origin of the Trojan War. I.

Discord made a solid apple out-of gold :

she-wishes to vex with-envy great goddesses.

“ What goddess,” says-she, “ (is) most-beautiful in-highest Olympus ?

she-shall-receive a reward¹ worthy-of her beauty.

She-shall-receive an apple, than-which none² (is) more-precious ; 5

ye, O-goddesses, come to a great³ trial.”

Păris is most handsome among the shepherds of Īdă :

he-is-willing to be the umpire between beautiful goddesses.

To the remarkable contest came royal Jūnō,

and Mīnerva girt as-to-yellow hair⁴ with helmet. 10

Moreover as-the-third, the mother of the tender Loves,

came Vēnus, exulting⁵ in-heavenly beauty.

Each-one for-herself desires to bribe Paris with-gifts.

For shame ! and to win glory obtained by-fraud.

“ If you-give me the apple, I-will-return gifts to you,” Juno¹⁵ says, “ and I-will-give (you) empire and riches.”

The warlike goddess on-the-other-hand⁶ promises laurels of war ;

such gifts suit a brave man.

Cythērēā promises to Paris a beautiful wife,

whom no woman can surpass in-beauty. 20

Thus the incautious boy despises the gifts of Minerva ;

he-wishes not to enjoy empire or riches.

He-gives the apple to Venus, exulting-in⁵ the promised wife ;
from-that source comes ruin for-the-Trojans.

1. *pl.* 2. non ullum. 3. grandis. 4. *acc.* 5. *lætus, with abl.* 6. *contrā.*

Origin of the Trojan War. II.

The Trojan prince gives the apple to Venus, and to him
Venus promises hurtful gifts.

(Paris) deserts Ēnōnē, to whom formerly he-had-plighted
himself,

and Paris does not hesitate to forsake his-pledged vows.

“ Seek,” says Venus, “ the Greek land, O-Trojan,
that-which I-have-promised to you, the Greek land will
give.”

Immediately a ship is launched into the waters of the sea,
that she-may-make her-way with-sails and oarage.

The ship goes-forth and with-favouring wind over the depths
is borne, and comes to the winding shores of Sparta. 10

Mēnēlāūs welcomes with-hospitality a friendly prince ;
ignorant he-himself is betrayed by-his-own hospitality.

He-had-wedded a wife born *of-celestial blood*,¹
to-whom Venus had given beauty and charms.

All fair (women) fairer Helen surpasses : 15

Paris sees her and glows with-forbidden love.

Venus gives help, and prospers the forbidden love :
who thinks that a goddess is forgetful of her-gift ?

The guest most-base deceives the wife of-his-host :

Paris bears Helen with him over the depths of the sea ;
He-bears Helen, and he-seeks Troy : Menelaus to arms 21
summons the Argives, and tells his losses.

Although punishment delays itself to the tenth year of the war,
the tenth year comes : O-proud Troy, thou-fallest.

1. *abl.*

The Quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles.

The tenth year is-here: the walls of sacred Troy are-standing :
care presses the men weary with-the-siege.

For by-deadly plague the Greek bands are diminished :
a thousand omens shew angry gods.

Forsooth in the camp is-retained a fair maiden, 5
who had been given as-a-prey to the highest leader,
the daughter of the priest, for-whom always at Phœbus' altar
the office was to sprinkle the hearths with-abundant
incense.

"Give-back the daughter to the father"—the father himself
prays the king;

"Give-back the daughter to the father"—was the one
voice of the generals. 10

This good Īdōmēneus, this prudent Ūlysses thinks ;
this the Pylia sage judges to be right ;
this Achilles, chief among the nobles, advises
lest the Greek armies should perish by-dreadful pestilence.

But unanimous voices do not bend Agamemnon : 15

"*of-my-accord*¹ never shall-she-be-restored," he-says.

"If however so-many deaths of the people force (me) to
*restore*² (her)

*is it becoming*³ that I should *lack*⁴ a prey altogether ?

Not so : I-will-seize what may please (me)—Brīsēis to Achilles
has been given—Briseis now to be given to me." 20

The quarrel rages : lest he-should-claim *his*⁵ right by *taking*
*arms*⁶

great Mīnērvā restrains the Thessalian leader.

"Retire however from-the-battle," she-says, "the Greeks
will be conquered

until the honour which you-demand is restored to you."

1. sponte meā. 2. ut, *with subj.* 3. an dēcet. 4. *perf.* 5. sibi. 6. *abl. abs.*

The Arms of Vulcan.

“ I-will-be the avenger of slain Pātrōclus,” exclaims Achilles.

Hector has the spoils of the slain chieftain.

Hector, the madman, is girded with-the sword of *Achilles*,¹

Hector bears the darts which formerly he bore.

The unmerited grief of her-son his-mother *the sea goddess* ² 5
sees, and prepares arms for-the-angry hero.

At the goddess' demand ³ his-wonted labours Mūlcībēr
renews: lo! the hardness of iron melts in-the-fire.

Thence the god makes new weapons, forges for-Achilles new
darts, destructive to Trojan men. 10

And *likewise* ⁴ the huge orb of the sevenfold shield
the fiery smith finishes with-wondrous art.

Moreover the hauberk sparkles with-brazen scales;
the helmet is-here, to *cover* ⁵ the head with-rigid brass.

The mother brings to-her-dear son the gifts of *Vulcan*; ¹ 15
thence there-will-be *some* ⁶ alleviation of-his-grief.

He-snatches the arms, while he-bewails his-friend seized by-
death,

anger mixed with grief goads the leader's heart.

Thus you-may-see a lion, *goaded by-the madness* ⁷ of his-belly,
lay-low with-dread slaughter the harmless flock: 20

not otherwise Achilles in-wondrous arms arrayed
scatters *cruel* ⁷ fates through Trojan bands,

while he-seeks Hector, demands for-himself Hector alone:

Hector, thou-wilt-be an-offering to Patroclus' Manes.

1. *adj.* 2. *adj.*, Nērēā. 3. *abl. abs.* 4. *sīmūl.* 5. *qui, with subi.*

6. *nesciō quod.* 7. *īnīquus.*

Priam and Achilles.

With perishing Hector perishes the last hope of Troy :
 hostile wheels tear his-bloody limbs.
 Widowed Andrōmāchē bewails her-slain husband,
 her nail rending her-tender cheeks.
 Nor is-it-allowed to celebrate the obsequies of the dead prince,
 nor is-it-allowed to burn his-limbs on-high-built pyre. 6
 For the victor forbids *that*¹ just honours should-be-given,
 that falling Troy should-lament her-hero snatched-away.
 Priāmus worn-out with-grief, and worn-out with-years,
 determines to enter the camp of the Thessalian leader. 10
 He-bears with him gifts ; he-bears a weight of gold ; and the
 city
 he-quits, and unarmed he-traverses a doubtful way.
 But, lest anything should-be-able to disturb the wretched
 father,
 Mercury sent by Jove brings-down aid.
 In-a-cloud he-covers the car, lest any Greek spy 15
 should-dare to trouble the approach of the old-man.
 Thus Priam comes to the tents of the Phthian king :
 and is able *to tell*² (him) what was the reason of-his-
 journey.
 Unmoved by-prayers, by-gifts unmoved Achilles
*again and again*³ refuses the body *of-Hector*.⁴ 20
 Thereupon the image of his-own father comes into his-mind ;
 thus the grief of another is able to touch *his-heart*.⁵
 Thus conquered by-Priam's sobs he-restores Hector,
 and to-his-tears himself adds his-own tears.

1. *ne.* 2. *dōcēre.* 3. *terque quāterque.* 4. *adj.* 5. *pl.*

Diomedes.

*What time*¹ Menelaus sought his-love snatched-away,
 nor was Troy willing to restore the bride to-her-husband,
 active for war came Diōmēdēs from Argos,
 and led with him to arms the bands *of his country*.²
 The prince brave *in-war*³ *would yield*⁴ to Achilles alone; 5
*he*⁵ forsooth was to-be-preferred to all.
 Tȳdīdēs *went*⁴ a worthy comrade to Ithacan Ulysses,
 when they-were-seeking Troy, night covering their-steps,
 that they-might-bring-back to the Greek camp the fatal horses,
*without which*⁶ proud Troy could not be taken. 10
 Nor less *when*⁷ they-enter *the battle*⁸ under the walls of the city,
 with-spear and sword he-harasses the Trojan leaders.
 Hand-to-hand he-wounds Ænēas with-drawn sword,
 nor does Venus herself make a defence for-her-son :
 Venus herself feels *the wound*⁸ of Diomedes' right hand, 15
 and blood-stained returns-to the abodes of heaven.
 Nor is-it enough to drive Venus from-the-battle; Mars
 by-the-help of Pallas he routs not without glory.
 Nor did-he-fear the dangers of the long war, as-many-as
 they-were,
 nor did-he-hesitate to climb the fatal horse. 20
 But when he-had-retained a victor to his-native shores,
 it was not allowed (him) after so-many battles to enjoy
 peace.
 An exile he-is-forced to depart to Italian cities,
 and an old-man to seek new habitations for-his-
 descendants.

1. *abl.* 2. *adj.*, *pātrius*. 3. *Mars*. 4. *imperf.* 5. *hic*. 6. *quis sīnē*.
 7. *ut*. 8. *pl.*

Ajax.

The Greeks prepare arms fatal to-sacred Troy,
Atreus' son ¹ musters *his-men* ² for new wars.
 Ājāx was-among the Greeks, *having-left Salamis*,³
 than-which leader there-was not ever another more-brave.
 Having-crossed the Ægean waters with a thousand ships 5
fiercely ⁴ *he-bore* ⁵ arms against Trojan leaders.
 There, while he-seeks distinguished honour in-war,
 he-gave many bodies to-disgraceful death.
 Nought availed pious Ænēās, nor (did) greatest Hēctōr
 destroy Greek ships, *since this* (man) *prevented* ³ (him).
 Āchillēs falls, struck by-dart of cowardly Paris; 11
 the hero's arms remain : who will bear the hero's arms ?
 These Ajax demands ; these keen Ūlŷssēs demands :
this-one ⁶ was excellent in-council, *that-one* ⁷ in-fight.⁸
 The Ithacan leader receives *the prize* ;⁹ Salaminian Ajax 15
 departs conquered : but a deep wound is-in his-heart.
 A wound is-in his-heart : his-wretched senses madness
 seizes : he-attempts a work unworthy-of a chieftain.
At-mid-night ¹⁰ he-rushes from-the-camp, and moved by-fury,
 rejoices to-lay-low harmless sheep with-the-sword. 20
 Forsooth he-believes that-he is-killing the unjust kings
 who preferred the crafty leader to-him.
 Soon he-returns again to *himself* ;¹¹ shame succeeds-to
 anger :
 impatient of life he-falls by-his-own sword.

1. Atridēs. 2. sūi. 3. *abl. abs.* 4. *adj.* 5. *inferre.* 6. *hic.* 7. *ille.*
 8. *mānu.* 9. *pl.* 10. *mēdiā noctē.* 11. *sēsē.*

The Lotus Eaters.

ULYSSES SPEAKS :

Thence we-sail far over the foaming *surface*¹ of the sea,
 the wind drives our-ships to the shores of Lībŷă.
 We-land : we-find water, and prepare supper :
 then my-comrades go *to spy*² the land.
 They-find a race kind in-words and mind, 5
 nor do my-companions fear war or treachery.
 The Lōtōphăgī bid (them) be welcome, and take lotus,
 and desire to supply their-magic feasts.
 My-comrades hasten to consume the offered fruits,
 ignorant that-they have undergone wondrous changes. 10
 They-become forgetful of-their-country, nor to seek their-
 abodes
 their-native (abodes) of Īthăcă across the long seas do-
 they-wish.
 No longer to see beloved wives, no longer
 seek-they to join lips to lips of children.
 "What *good-is-it*,"³ they-exclaim, "always to endure labours,
 while we-seek vain glory, an empty name ? 16
 Here rest, so-often desired, is prepared for-us,
 here it-is-allowed to pass our-days in-eternal peace.
 Nor again will the oars weary our-languid arms,
 nor wind and wave will strike our-trembling vessels. 20
 The lotus is-here : nor *is-it-right*⁴ to despise the gifts of the
 gods :
 the lotus is here, this antidote to all evils."
 While they-exclaim *thus*⁵ they-are-led to the sea again :
 iron chains restrain unwilling feet.

1. *pl.* 2. *qui, with subj.* 3. *jūvat.* 4. *fās.* 5. *tālia.*

Ulysses and the Cyclops.

*Landing-from*¹ their-ships the sailors hasten over *the shore*;²
they bear *wine*² stored-up in-skins of goats.

Then they-enter a huge cave, and *anxiously*³ wait
till the Cyclops returned, till the flocks returned.

The shepherd shuts the sheep in-their-fold, and *begins-to-prepare*⁴ his-supper. 5

Having lighted a fire,⁵ he-sees the Greek band.

Then in-vain for-his-comrades, in-vain for-himself Ulysses
demands

hospitality: the Cyclops does not listen-to prayers.

Immediately *snatching-up two*⁵ with-right and left (hand),
he-begins to sate himself with-horrible food. 10

The next day dawns: the slaughter is renewed: and next
he-seeks-again the accustomed pastures, *having-shut-in*
the men.⁵

Meanwhile *in*⁶ his-mind Ulysses meditates tricks,
lest so-great crimes should-lack their punishment.

Evening is-at-hand: he-offers *wine*² to the Cyclops *after-dinner*:⁷ 15

*wine*² subdues his-senses: drunk he-presses the ground.

Immediately they-burn-out the one eye which he-possesses;
pain itself restored his-senses to-him-blinded.

Light returns: with risen light he-opens the gates:

In *the entrance*⁸ he-sits lest any-one should-be-able to
depart. 20

They-all escape, fastened to the skins of the sheep.

It is no use,⁹ O Pölyphēmus, to stretch-out your-hands:
it is no use for you to pray Neptunus your-parent:
light is not to-be-restored to your eyes.

1. *perf. part.* 2. *pl.* 3. *adj.* 4. *imperf.* 5. *abl. abs.* 6. *sub.*
7. *cænātus*=*having dined*. 8. *fōres*. 9. *nil prōdest*.

Circe and Ulysses.

"Far hence in the wood I-saw smoke rise,"
 thus to-his-faithful comrades says the Ithacan leader.
 "Go, my comrades, and seek-out the reason of the smoke,
 perhaps a friend is-here who may-give (us) welcome."
 His-men do *his-bidding*¹ and *reach*² the threshold¹ of Circe: 5
 the goddess receives (them) with-hospitality, and prepares
 tricks:
 for she-gives (them) cups sweet with-Pramnean wine,
 adding dreadful poisons to her gifts.
 They-receive (them), and drink (them) *at once*:³ what guest
 would-believe
 that gods themselves could belie their-welcome? 10
 Then the goddess struck them-changed with-an-ivory wand:
 "Go," she-said, "swine, forthwith to your-comrades."
 Eūrŷlōchus alone, with-a-mind foreboding tricks
 was-unwilling to enter the threshold of the faithless
 goddess.
 When he-had-hastened his-way back, he-told to Ulysses 15
 that his comrades had perished by-magic force.
 Forthwith, *snatching-up his-sword*⁴ Ulysses ran-forth;
 Hermēs came *to-meet*⁵ him, and gave (him) aid.
 "Take this root," he-said, "to which a wondrous power 19
 has been given: thus you-will-be safe on-Circe's threshold."
 The goddess receives the hero, while she-tries the same tricks
 in vain: Circe conquered surrenders.
 Conquered she-surrenders: to-his-comrades she-restores their
 bodies;
 next she-prepares banquets, *using*⁶ no tricks.

1. *pl.* 2. *tango.* 3. *ultrō.* 4. *abl. abs.* 5. *obvius*, with *dat.* 6. *perf. part.*

Nausicaa.

At-length he-has-passed the waves and the storms of the sea :
 the Ithacan leader reaches the shores of the Phæacians.
 Three nights and as-many days he-had-swum-through the
 waves :

his-strength fails, and his-limbs *solden*¹ with-brine.
 How joyful with-wet foot he-feels the firm sand, 5
 and makes grateful vows and prayers to the gods above !
 Next he-prepares a bed thick *with-leaves*² heaped-together,
 and has *the gift*³ of slumber long desired.
 Nausicæe, *accompanied by-her-maids*,⁴ comes-to the shore,
 and brings clothing, *intending-to-wash-away*⁵ the stains.
Having-finished their-task,⁴ *they-refresh-themselves*⁶ with-
 feasts, and next 11
 they-begin games, and throw balls.

The hour of evening comes: to put-together the dry garments
 was their-care: the hour of evening sends (them) home.
 Now Ulysses returns *to his senses*,⁷ refreshed by-sleep, 15
 and the voice of the girls sounds in-the-ear of the hero.
 He-comes-forth from-the-thickets, *like*⁸ a shaggy lion.

Nausicae remains, *while the crowd flies-different-ways*.⁴
 She-hears his-countless griefs, *pitying*⁹ him-speaking,
 and, a king's daughter, promises her aid. 20
 Forthwith she-recalls her-maids and soothes their-fear
 of the stranger, and bids (them) bring clothes and food.
 Thence *borne on-her-car*¹⁰ she-seeks her-home: he *following*⁹
 enters the gates of the city and the house of Alcīnōus.

1. coctus. 2. *sing.* 3. *pl.* 4. *abl. abs.* 5. *ablūtūrus*. 6. *pass.* 7. *ad sēsē*.
 8. *mōrē*, with *gen.* 9. *perf. part.* 10. *invecta rōtis*.

Proteus.

The sun had almost reached *the-middle-of his-circuit*¹ of the
heaven,

when he-scorches the soil with-hotter ray.

Gently creep-up the waves and lick the shores,
and scarcely any breeze moves the tranquil sea.

Prōteus, prophet and shepherd, comes-forth from the water :
whom very-many monsters and his flocks surround. 6

The hour and the heat bring sleep : on the shore are laid
the monsters of the sea : the god himself is laid *in-the*
midst.²

Meanwhile, covered as-to-their-limbs with-skins of seals,
the Argive leader and the comrades of the leader lie-hid.

From those skins are-breathed foul smells, 11
such-as the smell of ambrosia scarcely overcame.

At-length they-leap-up : swift they-run along *the shore*,³
the old-man *laid-to-rest*⁴ they-approach and seize.

He however, not forgetful of his-old art, 15
tries to cheat *the Greek*⁵ king by-a-thousand tricks.

Now he-takes the face of a bear, or the face of a lion ;
now he-becomes a bird, who wishes to fly in-the-heaven.

Sometimes they-seem to be grasping in-their-hands a stone ;
sometimes he-is-slipping-away, *like*⁶ flowing water. 20

But at length he-yields to the manacles, and resumes the form
of Proteus, and asks the king who he-is and whence.

He *tells*⁷ (him), and Proteus discloses the secrets of future
time and sings the fates and fortunes of the *Greeks*.⁸

1. say, 'middle circuit.' 2. *adj., nom. case.* 3. *pl.* 4. *compōsitus.* 5. *in preceding line.* 6. *mōrē, with gen.* 7. *dōcēre.* 8. *Dānai, gen. Dānāum.*

Bacchus and Lycurgus.

Where rigid mountains rise with-snowy top,
 Bacchus hastens his-way over pathless rocks :
 attendants crowned *with-leaves*¹ and carrying wands
 *utter*² songs, a band *following*³ their-lord's footsteps.
 Yet king Lŷcurgus, goaded by-mad mind, 5
 hesitates not to pursue the sacred bands :
 he-threatens cruel lashes with-uplifted scourge,
 for he-hates Bacchus, nor thinks (him) to be a god.
 Everywhere the Bacchanals fly, and *on*⁴ the grass their-wands
 they-fling-away: the god himself retreats frightened, 10
 and casts himself headlong into the waters of the sea,
 and seeks the abode of Thetis, and her-aid.
 And now he-was safe, where the wrath of Lycurgus is not
 able
 to touch (him) or to disquiet (him) with-anxious fear.
 Meanwhile, sitting aloft on-highest Ōlympus, 15
 Jūpītēr from-airy citadel beholds the crime ;
 he-beholds unmerited fears torture Bacchus,
 nor allows-he evil deeds to lack punishment.
 Forthwith he-lifts thunderbolts in-heavenly right-hand, 19
 and hurls tremendous darts *at*⁵ the head of the guilty-one.
 Lycurgus falls-prostrate to the earth, *as the bolt strikes*⁶ (him)
 he-falls-prostrate, and his-blind eyes lack sight.
 Warned by-this calamity, *do-not*⁷ despise the gods,
 *who ought*⁸ to be worshipped both with vows and gifts.

1. *sing.* 2. *dare.* 3. *perf. part.* 4. *per.* 5. *in.* 6. *abl. abs.* 7. *nōlī, with infin.* 8. *quos dēcet.*

Phaethon.

The poplar grows very-tall on-the-banks of Ērīdānūs ;
 the poplar has the signs of eternal grief.
 Thus in-long order maidens might stand and weep
 while their-voices repeat "farewell, brother taken-away."
 Legend thus tells that his-sisters mourn Phǃæthon 5
 who perished, himself destroyed by-his-own pride.
*It-is-questioned*¹ whether he-was the true offspring of the Sun :
 he asks-for sure pledges of his birth.
 Give to me, Phœbus, to guide thy-flaming car,
 that I-may-be-proved to be thy-son by-thy gifts. 10
 Entrust to me thy reins, father : if thou-art-loth to entrust
 (them)
 he-who may wish to doubt, will draw a reason thence."
 The father resisted him-praying, and denied his-chariot ;
*the son*² desires more, *the more*³ *the father*⁴ denies.
 Thus at-length prayers conquered, and gaining the chariot, 15
 he-enters the road of heaven, not *destined-to-return*.⁵
 The horses of the sun, breathing fire from-open nostrils,
 learn that an unwonted hand is holding the reins.
 And while they-draw the rapid chariot from the right path,
 they-bring destruction to earth and the sons-of-earth. 20
 Jūpītēr, *hurling*⁶ the thunderbolt, from the *car*⁷ the charioteer
 dislodges, and spontaneously the horses stop their-
 course.
 Thus perished Phaethon too rash in-his-enterprises,
 and great ruin overwhelms one-trying great-things.

1. ambīgītur. 2. hic. 3. quo mǃgis. 4. ille. 5. fut. part. 6. perf. part.
 7. axis.

Medea.

Pagasæan Jason subdued the fire-breathing bulls :
 he-took the golden *fleece*¹ of the Phrixean sheep.
 To him Mēdēa gave help through magic arts :
 that she-might-give help, love moved *her breast*.¹
*She-had-the-heart*² to leave her-country and her-dear *abode*;¹ 5
 she-had-the-heart to *desert*³ the *threshold*¹ of-her-home ;
 nor did-she-hesitate to deceive her-parent by-base fraud,
 impious (woman)! nor to hack-in-pieces her-own brother.
 Then, her-husband accompanying, Medea sought Corinth :
 that journey was the source of horrible crime. 10
 Too-quickly Jason *was-weary*⁴ of-his-foreign bride :
 he-wished to enter the royal house as-a-bridgroom.
 To ally his daughter Crēūsa to the Thessalian prince
 the king wished—the injured woman learnt the plot ;
 injured Medea learnt the plot of-her-false husband, 15
 while in-her heart she-meditates a dreadful work.
 For she-sends a-robe bright with-Tyrian dye :
*she says*⁵ that she wishes to give gifts to the new bride.
 The-maiden puts it on, nor knows the deadly poison
 which it-bears : she perishes, destroyed by-the-fierce robe.
 Next the mother kills her-own boys, and offers 21
 their-dead limbs for *their-perjured father to see*.⁶
 And then borne in-her-car—dragons drew the car—
 she-sought an *Athenian*⁷ home, having-avenged her-
 disgrace.

1. *pl.* 2. *sustinere.* 3. *perf.* 4. *I am weary* = *tædet me.* 5. *rěfěro.*
 6. *say, 'to-be-seen by-their-perjured father.'* 7. *Cęcrōpius.*

Europa.

Eurōpa wanders-through the fields smiling in-spring,
 and diligent fills her-basket with-many a flower.
 Thence with-skilful hand she-weaves sweetest garlands,
 while she-prepares gifts about-to-be pleasing to the
 Nymphs.

A fair band of maidens accompanies the maiden, 5
 yet she *alone*¹ was fairer than-all.

Jūpītēr from-heavenly abode gazes-down-on her-wandering,
 and in Jove's breast suddenly love burns.

Forthwith, *putting-off his-shape*² he-takes new limbs ;
 a horned bull is-he, who before was a god. 10

And now he-enters the meadows : trembling with-terror the
 girls

fly-different-ways : only the daughter of the king says :
 " why fly-ye, comrades ? here is not cause of fear : "
 nor hesitates-she to touch his-neck, to bring food.

He licks her-tender hand : he lies-down on the grass : 15
 he-places *his-back*³ to-be-pressed by-maiden limbs.

Lo ! incautious she-sits : quickly rises the bull and thence
 bears the light weight to the boundless waters of the sea.

What will the maiden do ? he rushes through the waves of
 the sea :

what will-she-do ? fear forbids (her) *to leap-down*.⁴ 20
 Meanwhile the sun sets : darkness veils all places,

and a thousand stars shed a doubtful ray.

She-sees a thousand stars around, she sees *the surface*⁵ of
 the sea,

she-knows-not yet her-lot and marriage *with Jove*.⁵

1. una. 2. abl. abs. 3. pl. 4. perf. 5. gen.

Cadmus.

Jupiter snatched-away Eurōpa, under the likeness of a bull ;
that-which a god hides thou-canst not find.

“ Seek your-lost sister, Cadmus,” said his-father ;

“ return to your-father’s house¹ when your-sister is found.”²

To decline the imposed duty was not allowed : 5

Cadmus departs from-his-country’s³ shore to seek.⁴

But he-sees not any signs of the lost girl ;

he-knows-not yet⁵ that great Jove has stolen (her).

In vain he-wanders-through countless cities and villages ;

such labour will not be able to have an end. 10

He-approaches the truthful abode¹ of Phœbus : thence to-
him-seeking

the god with-sure voice sings future fates.

“ It is not given to the brother to find his-absent sister ;

the son cannot⁶ return to his-father’s house.¹

Found a new city ; what place may be fit⁷ for-the-city, 15
this cow by-lying-down is able to teach (you).”

Going-forth from-the-shrine, he-follows the tracks of the cow,
and, where she lies, places the first stones.

Why should-I-relate the sacred springs, and the slain dragon,
and with-what⁸ hand he sowed the teeth ? 20

Thence he-gets new citizens for-his-founded city,
which he-bids have the name of-its-founder.

This (city) exchanged its-old name for Thebes,⁹ after-that
many successions of years passed-away.

1. *pl.* 2. *abl. abs.* 3. *adj.* 4. *supine.* 5. *ādhūc.* 6. *nēqueo.* 7. *comparative.* 8. *quālis.* 9. say, ‘took Thebes in exchange for-its-old name;’ *to-take-in-exchange*, *mūto*, with *acc.* and *abl.*

Amphion.

Zēthus and Amphīon, born-of divine blood,
 for they-say that Jove begot them,
 by-no-means like in-character, and *style*¹ of life,
 this-one loves the care of the flock, that-one the lyre.
 Lest their-mother Antīōpē should-weep-for her-lot without
 an avenger, 5
 they-invade Thebes and kill Lȳcus.
 And Lycus' wife Dīrcē the same end overwhelms :
 for the impious-one perishes *rent by a bull*.²
 Forthwith Amphion takes-possession of Thebes and the
 kingdom,
 and prepares strong walls, a protection for-himself. 10
 Yet not high-built by-human arms rise
 the walls : the thing demands for-itself divine aid.
 Whenever Thracian Orpheus used-to-touch the strings of
 the lyre,
 they-say that the woodland beasts were-amazed.
 Thus too, when Amphion's strings resound, voluntarily 15
 the rocks to-be-moved receive the persuasive sounds :
 spontaneously they-cleave the earth, and leave their-resting-
 places,
 and hasten *to place*³ themselves in-the-right place.
 Higher rise the walls with-rocks collected,
*the more*⁴ the king strikes his-lyre with-remarkable skill.
 So-great gifts learned Apollo gives to his servants : 21
 every bard will be endowed with-magic force.
 He will bend by-singing the hardest hearts of men,
 and whatever can be harder than hearts.

1. cōlor. 2. abl. abs. 3. fut. part. 4. quo māgis.

Niobe.

Let-it-be a care, O boys, to curb a proud tongue :
 a proud tongue brought destruction to Nīōbē.
 Among Theban mothers the wife of Amphion
 was renowned *for-remarkable fruitfulness*.¹
 For she-bore seven boys and seven girls : 5
 what glory can be brighter for-a-mother than-this ?
 She-saw *her*² offspring *growing*³ with-favourable omen,
*just as when*⁴ an olive grows in-cultivated soil.
 Nor was-she-able to curb a vain tongue, but voluntarily
 she-challenges eternal gods to her-own *loss*.⁵ 10
 "Lo ! I," she-said, "most-illustrious with-fourteen children :
 this race Lātōnā would-wish to have for-herself.
 She indeed is the wife of Jove and the mother of gods,
 but is only able to-have-given-birth-to twins."
 While-she boasts *thus*⁶ dutiful Apollo is-indignant, 15
 nor does Diana bear (it) well, the chaste sister of
 Phœbus.
 Thus fourteen bolts fly sent-forth through the air :
 bolts fly, bidden to give sure death.
 Seven boys he, seven girls she overwhelms :
 and Niobe groans bereft-of her children. 20
 She-groans : the boastfulness of-her-foolish tongue has
 perished :
 no longer the parent *is-able*⁷ to endure her-sorrow.
 Jūpītēr *was willing*⁸ to change (her) into the shape of a rock :
 that rock is-wet with-perpetual weepings.

1. *abl.* 2. *sibi.* 3. *infin.* 4. *quālis ubi.* 5. *pl.* 6. *tālia.* 7. *scit.* 8. *perf.*

Atalanta.

Arcadian mountains rise with-rocky top,
 very-many a crest is-white under wintry snow.
 There, a maiden dedicated to *maiden*¹ Diāna,
 Ātālāntā the huntress bears swift feet.
 For-long she is-unwilling to ally *herself*² to a husband, 5
 and to forsake the chaste laws of-her-beloved goddess.
 Her-father bids (her) be a bride: to obey him-bidding
 she-is-forced: on-this condition she-resolves to marry a
 husband.
 "If anyone," she-says, "shall be able in-the-contest of
 swift running
*by-his-own*³ force to surpass *a maiden's*¹ feet, 10
 I-will-be *his*⁴ wife: for-the-conquered one lot is prepared,
 to give-forth *a sad*⁵ example by-their death."
 The fame of the Arcadian girl summons *very-many*⁶:
 and love sends *very-many*⁶ to their fates.
 Vēnūs ill-brooks her-honour so-often despised: 15
 "let that girl," she-says, "learn my strength."
 Mīlānīōn comes a lover to the dreadful contest:
 Venus aids Milanion with-her-help.
 "Lo! three apples," *she-says*⁷—the three apples sparkle
 with-gold—
 "take these: thus you-will-be conqueror by-my gift." 20
*They-run*⁸: the maiden flies before: the apples delay (her)
 thrice
 thrown: the youth is-able to reach the goal first.
 Conquered by-her-own law, Atalanta the marriage torches
 bids the lucky Milanion raise.

1. *adj.* 2. *sēsē.* 3. *prōprius.* 4. *hūjus.* 5. *comparative.* 6. *permulti.*
 7. *rēfert.* 8. *curritūr.*

Antigone.

Œdipūs has-perished, worn-out with-grief and years ;
 Antīgōnē seeks Thebes and a refuge.

Here new discord troubles haughty brothers :

*one*¹ has Thebes, *the other*¹ desires to have (it).

Pōlynīcēs the exile *bore*² arms against-his country ; 5
seven leaders determine to stir-up wars.

The brothers perish : yet the one due honours
receives ; the body of the other lacks honour.

The body lacks honour ; the edicts of the king prohibit,
lest the limbs should-be-buried in-sepulchral ground. 10

“Let the corpse of Polynices lie a prey to birds,”
thus says Crëon, inflamed *at-heart*³ with-rage.

“He was the enemy of his country: if anyone *buries*⁴ the enemy,
he himself by his death shall pay the penalty of his crime.”

But cruel edicts do not restrain a pious sister ; 15
Antigone covers with-soil her-brother's bones.

She-performs the funeral, careless of future punishment :
one maiden despises countless men.

Attendants seize and drag (her) bound to gloomy
cavern :⁶ she-perishes shut-up in-dark prison. 20

Thus piety receives most unworthy rewards: the maiden
nobly⁶ falls, *at the orders of an unjust king.*⁷

But the fame of the Theban girl has not perished,
who could *prefer*^s loyalty to life.

1. *alter.* 2. *infēro*, with *dat.* 3. *acc. pl.* 4. *fut. perf.* 5. *pl.* 6. *adj.*
7. *abl. abs.* 8. *perf. infin.*

The Naming of Athens.

What god will give to the eternal city of Cecrops his-own
name? ¹ Who will always hold the sacred ground?

This Neptune anticipates as-an-honour due to himself;
this Pallas claims to be *her* ² glory.

“I-will-end the disputes by-a-contest,” says Jūpiter. 5

“Hither *come*,³ O brother, and thou, Minerva, come.

For the one of you shall conquer, who knows-how to give
the more useful gifts to men the sons-of-earth.”

They-accept the conditions: to the *spectacle* ¹ comes the
assembly

of the dwellers-in-heaven: each-of-the-two produces his
gift. 10

Thou-strikest, Neptune, the earth with-uplifted trident,
and the earth trembles as *Neptune strikes*.⁴

The earth trembles, and opens its-bosom, and discloses a gulf;
forthwith from the gulf leaps-forth a spirited horse.

“This I give,” says Neptune, “to mortals: *what* ⁵ 15
gift will be more useful than-my gift?”

The gods wonder that-chaste Minerva smiles:

while the mind ⁴ of the goddess *anticipates* ⁴ sure glory.

She-touches the ground with-a-wand: heavenly eyes see
a small shoot rise as *the ground is touched*.⁴ 20

A shoot rises from the ground: then a tree puts-on leaves,
and the first olive grows on-earthly soil.

Neptune is conquered: the horse yields to the olive:

the city of Cecrops has the name which the goddess
made.

1. *pl.* 2. *prōprius.* 3. *adēs.* 4. *abl. abs.* 5. *ēquod.*

Codrus.

Cēcrops first reigned in-Erecthæan Athens :

Cōdrus was the last *of-royal name*.¹

Codrus was the last : after *the death*² of Codrus no one
was fit to take³ the title of king.

Forsooth his-countrymen establish this *as-an-everlasting*
memorial,² 5

lest the fame and glory of so-great a man should perish.

Dorian armies invade Cecropian borders ;

hostile bands assemble *for*⁴ new wars.

Sure oracles promise triumph to-the-foreigners

if no wounds cause the death of Codrus. 10

On-the-other-hand if the Attic king perishes *in-the-midst-of*⁵
arms,

by-his death he-will-bethe cause of safety to-his-country.

Codrus heard this, eager-for his-country, and voluntarily

*forms*⁶ a sure plan *whereby*⁷ he-may-die.

The-coverings of a peasant he-takes-in-exchange-for his-royal
robe, 15

and if any-thing is able to betray the king, *it-is-removed*.⁸

Unknown to all he-hastens from the-highest citadel,

unknown to all he-enters the Dorian camp.

The Dorians receive him-whom they-cannot recognise

with hospitality : they-bid (him) quaff *wine*² with them.

Soon however *from*⁹ the wine quarrels arise, and thence 21

a battle rages : Dorian weapons overwhelm Codrus.

The enemies recognise his-limbs, and lead-back their-armies :

thus he was the last king *for-the-Athenians*.¹⁰

1. *abl.* 2. *pl.* 3. *qui*, with *subj.* 4. *in.* 5. *mēdius.* 6. *inire.*

7. *whereby = by-which.* 8. *ābest.* 9. *ē.* 10. *Cēcrōpīdæ.*

Arachne.

The maiden Ārāchnē *excelled*¹ the Lydian maidens,
 where Cōlōphōn shines *near*² cold waters.
 Her-father was skilful to mix Tyrian colours ;
 the daughter was famous in-the-art of weaving.
 But her-glory was destructive to the wretched girl, 5
 who wished to equal great goddesses.
 "A contest of weaving," she-says, "if chaste Mīnerva
 should accept, chaste Minerva will-yield to me."
 Pallas heard her : she-came from the heavenly citadel :
 "lo! the rival, whom you-seek, is-here for-you," she-
 says. 10
 The work *progresses* :³ the mortal maiden the various loves
 of the dwellers-in-heaven wove with-wondrous art of hand.
 The skill of Pallas conquered the art *of-Arachne* ;⁴
 grief subdues the inmost *heart*⁵ of the Lydian maiden.
 Forthwith she-twists the noose of death from a high beam, 15
 that she-herself may strangle with-a halter her-own neck.
 Pallas did not bear this : *loosening the rope*⁶ the girl
 she-releases, and forbids to perish by-such a death.
 But *at-once*⁷ the boldness *suffers*⁸ due *punishment*,⁵
 (the boldness) of the maiden who bore arms against a
 great goddess. 20
 Immediately her-limbs are changed into a small shape :
 long arms surround her-changed head.
 Yet-not-less⁹ as-a-spider she-practises her-ancient webs,
 and will be *always*¹⁰ mindful of her-special art.

1. *imperf.* 2. *accōlā*, with *dat.* 3. *fervēre*. 4. *adj.* Ārāchnæus. 5. *pl.*
 6. *abl. abs.* 7. *simul.* 8. *expendo*. 9. *nec minus*. 10. *for* 'always' *say*
 'never not.'

Alcestis.

*A violent*¹ disease seizes the limbs of Admētus :
 nought availed physicians, nought tender hands.
 The hour of death comes : who will-put-off the hour of death ?
 who will-bring-back strength and give help ?
 On-one condition *it-is lawful*² for-the-man to prolong his-
 life : 5
 if another be-willing to *tread*³ the way of death.⁴
 If father or mother perish, if noble wife (perishes),
 it-is-allowed to Admetus to be able to live longer.
 Lo ! the father languishes, worn-out with-weight of years :
*does-not*⁵ he-desire to die for his-dying son ? 10
 Does-not the mother desire ? both mother and father refuse :
 even to old-men remains a greedy love of life.
 The wife is-here, and wishes to barter life for honour ;
 the wife is-here, lest her husband should-perish too-
 quickly.
 And now the funereal garlands were crowning her-hair, 15
 and life almost flies from-her-tender breast.
 Suddenly a guest comes-to the house, the Tirynthian hero,
 who is-able to *give*⁶ aid in-adversity.
 He-who was able so-often to overcome so-great labours
 does not fear to move weapons against death. 20
 Death subdues illustrious kings, and the sons of gods :
 the hands of *Hercules*⁷ wholly-subdued⁸ death.
 To Admetus his-beloved wife is-restored, and of-itself
 wifely love gave a grand proof.

1. *comparative*. 2. *fās est*. 3. *carpēre*. 4. *adj.*, lētifer. 5. *nonnē*.
 6. *addēre*. 7. *adj.*, Hercūlēus. 8. *perdōmāre*.

Midas. I.

Truth-telling bards narrate very-many marvels :

*I-myself*¹ deny that credit is to-be-given to bards.

A witness to-my-words shall be the story of the ancient king,
who held the Phrygian race under his-sway.

King Midas caught Silēnus, and to Bacchus his-servant 5
restored ; then, *having received the old-man*,² Bacchus
says,

“ choose what you-may-desire : I-will-return gift for gift :
Jūpītēr does not allow gods to be ungrateful.”

“ Let all-things, which I-shall-touch, be changed into yellow
gold,”

says the king, sordid amid boundless wealth. 10

The king demands gifts hurtful to himself, and the god
gave to-him-demanding hurtful gifts.

Very-foolish wishes draw on themselves swift punishment :

Midas *repented*³ that he had-asked-for such-things.

For, whatever his-hand touched, is changed into gold ; 15
and through his house he-sees all-things golden.

But *worse*⁴ remains : whenever the desire of eating comes,
he-complains that the food has-been changed by-his-teeth.

Golden is the bread ; the meat too a touch gilds.

“ Take-away,” says-he, “ thy gift, spiteful Bacchus.” 20

“ Plunge,” *replies*⁵ Bacchus, “ thy-body into the water of
Pactōlus :

the water of the river will give the aid, which you-seek.”

Midas performs his-commands : he-gets-rid-of the unprofit-
able gift ;

but thenceforth the river glides with-goldbearing water.

1. ipse. 2. abl. abs. 3. *I repent* = pœnitet me. 4. pl. 5. rēfēro.

Midas. II.

Midas has-laid-aside the fatal gifts of grateful Bacchus,
 nor does the royal tongue make the food golden :
 alas! *he-cannot*¹ equally get-rid-of his-folly ;
 the king himself shall be a witness of his-own folly.
 Pān, god of Ārcādīa, and Āpōllō skilled-in the lyre 5
 meet : an unfriendly quarrel vexes the two.
 “The pipe,” Pan boasts, “conquers the lyre:” Apollo
 says, “let *your*² pipe yield to my lyre.”
 Nought except a contest could settle the quarrel :
 and to thee, Midas, the gods gave the decision. 10
 Pan played : the pipe charmed the senses of the foolish
 king : (he) scarcely listened-to the tunes *of-Apollo*.³
 “Pan is victor,” he-says : vanquished Apollo answers,
 “receive rewards worthy-of your decisions.”
 The king by-his-decisions *shewed*⁴ *himself*⁵ an ass : therefore
 he receives the ears which an ass carries. 16
 He-wished to hide the disgrace inflicted from-his-servants
*with a turban covering*⁶ *his-head after*⁷ Phrygian fashion.
 The barber alone was privy-to the secret : him
 both law and loyalty forbid to betray the secret. 20
 Yet *he could not help telling*⁸ this to the mute reeds ;
 ignorant that by-this deed he had-broken his-faith.
 A breeze shakes the reeds : *as the breeze shakes*⁶ (them) they
 whisper
 “lo ! king Midas has the ears of an ass.”

1. nescire. 2. iste. 3. *adj.*, Apollīnēus. 4. præstare. 5. sēsē. 6. *abl. abs.*
 7. de. 8. non pōtuit non dicēre.

Cinderella. I.

The lucky sisters enter the royal *house*,¹
 where it-pleases the nobles to move their-limbs in-the-
 dance.

She, sitting deserted among foul cinders,
 bewails the joys denied by-cruel fate.

A mean dress badly conceals fair limbs : 5
 both hand and face have signs of labour.

But suddenly you-may-see a figure stand-at her-side,
 such-as you-may-think comes from-heavenly abode.

She-had-come, the propitious guardian of the innocent maiden,
 that she-might-be-able to give aid in-trouble. 10

She-smiled and breathed around divine odours,
 while she-speaks, *proving*² (herself) a goddess by-her-
 words :

“ the time is-here : lay-aside, O-maiden, your-long grief.
 Henceforth it-will-be-given (you) to enjoy a more-glorious
 fate.

A fair maiden you-will-take-part-in joyful dances ; 15
 you also *no*³ humble lover will-solicit.”

Forthwith the goddess with-uplifted *wand*⁴ touches the rags :
 the rags vanish : a splendid dress is-here.

Many a gem adorns *the maiden's*⁵ arms ;
*her-face*¹ shines, *her-hair*¹ being elegantly arranged. 20

A changed pumpkin supplies a gilded car :
 six mice perish, and six horses are-created.

Likewise by-magic art she-sees servants appear :
 she-goes-out and *makes*⁶ her-way to the king's *threshold*.¹

1. *pl.* 2. *testificor, perf. part.* 3. *non.* 4. *vīmen.* 5. *adj., puellāris.*
 6. *carpo.*

Cinderella. II.

The royal prince admires her-entering, and voluntarily
 bids (her) be his-companion and partner in-the-dance.
 When splendid banquets refresh the weary nobles,
 she-reclines there high on-purple couch.¹
 However at-mid night stealthily without a word she-retires, 5
 for at-mid night her-proud magnificence departs.
 Thence *she-returns*² home : her-sisters return with *the dawn* :³
 she sits among the ashes, unseemly as before.
 The following night brings with-it the same delights :
 hot love burns in the breast of the prince. 10
 She-is-forgetful of the hour softly flying, and alas !
 Foolish girl she-indulges forbidden delay.
 The time is-here ;—the bells give a sound ;—she-becomes
 conscious of-her-fault ;
 full-of fear she-urges her-way swifter than-winds.
 The prince follows in-vain, *and does not*⁴ touch her-going ; 15
 but lo ! he-sees signs of the escaped maiden.
 He-takes-up from-the-ground a slipper, small and sparkling
 with glass.
 He-bids heralds say through his kingdoms,
 “ whatever maiden is-able to draw-on this slipper,
 let-her-come hither, about-to-be the bride of her king.”
 In vain the sisters try *impossibilities* :⁵ 21
 by-no force can-you conquer Nature.
 But the third maiden, *coming-forth-from*⁶ the foul cinders,
 *having-put-on the slipper,*⁷ receives the pledged reward.¹

1. *pl.* 2. *reṣṭo.* 3. *lux.* 4. *něḡe.* 5. *sibi non concessa.* 6. *perf. part.*
 7. *abl. abs.*

The Polar Regions.

There-is a place far away in Northern waters,
 where stars shine *near*¹ to the cold pole.
 Not there in-spring the earth blooms, nor the meadows are-
 green
 with-grass, nor the field smiles with-joyful flower.
 Not there rise woods, nor are covered with-leaf, 5
 nor songs of birds sound through thickets.
 Not there Phœbus drives his-car glowing with-fire,
 scarcely is-he-able with-light to drive-away darkness of
 night.
 Winter makes this *her*² abode : Nature seems
 to yield, and-not to be able to discharge her duty. 10
 Everywhere ground is-white ; everywhere piercing cold
 reigns and covers all-things under boundless snow.
 The she-bear, seeking prey, wanders over wide shores :
 she-surpasses her snows with-whiter skin.
 The fox runs-across the ice, while it-seeks *food*,³ 15
 food scarcely to-be-found in-those places.
 Winter subdues the earth ; the sea too winter curbs :
 Ōcēānus himself grows-stiff with-solid waters.
 Whom do not the whitening bones of travellers frighten ?
 Who wishes to penetrate the realms of *virgin*⁴ snow ? 20
 A small band voluntarily sets-out from-our shores,
 nor fears to approach the cold of the Northern *land*.⁵
 Over sea, over land may *kindly*⁶ Fortune be-present,
 that they-may-return home joyful and safe !

1. junctus. 2. sibi. 3. pābūla, *neut. pl.* 4. intactus. 5. plāga.
6. *comparative.*

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

The Sabine Women.

Rome was now a city ; yet (only) the image of a real city ;

Rome (though) built avails nought without Romans.

Hard by was a grove : an asylum for runaways the grove
afforded : hence, O Rome, were thy citizens.

Then the king sends ambassadors to the bordering cities, 5
to ask for faithful allies, and *intermarriage*.¹

Roman wedlock for themselves the neighbouring nations [2]
scorn ; anger *suggests*² a trick to the king.

He dissembles his anger : he prepares games, and to them
prepared

he bids the neighbours come from every part. 10

Countless the Sabines muster, and laying aside fear [1]
come with their children and their wives.

While the show occupies their eyes, occupies their minds, [2]
the Roman youths, at the king's bidding, rush, [1]

and seize everywhere the tender girls and carry them, 15
and get themselves wives by fraud and *force*.³

Forthwith snatching up their arms the Sabines new wars [1]
begin : wrath and grief move their minds.

And now the ranks are standing, prepared for steel and
bloodshed ;

and now on either side the fierce band draws swords ; 20
but lo ! the band of women with loosened hair [3]

moves with prayers *on this side*⁴ their fathers, *on that*⁴
their husbands.

Thus they make peace : thus Rome Sabine citizens
receives : an everlasting league binds them both.

1. conjugium. 2. sufficio. 3. manus. 4. inde.

Numa Pompilius.

Romulus snatched away departed to heavenly citadels :

Rome (thus) left takes a king unlike (him).

The prince sprung from Mars loved Mars and arms,

but Numa was a lover of tranquil peace.

That one sought triumphal bays in contest; 5

this one honours holy laws and justice.

He institutes in unwonted fashion the worship of the gods,

that he may soften fierce men by religion.

Thus first he *rears*¹ a temple to Vesta, and the altar

he bids shine with perpetual light of fire. 10

Next he adorns a priest with sumptuous robes,

to worship eternal Jove, not without incense.

And the twelve *shields*² fallen from heaven above

he gives to the Sălii, to be carried duly on holy day.

The same king was able to shut the gate of Jānus, 15

which is always open, when the people is waging wars.[1]

For while Numa reigns the Romans enjoy peace,

and *spend*³ safe repose in their own fields. [2]

Whatever the illustrious king ordained, he did all things

by the advice and counsel of the goddess Ēgēria. 20

There was a grove ;—water bathes the grove with unceasing
stream,

where Numa often *met*⁴ Egeria.

By peace he profited his people, not by taking arms, [1]

to whom love joined his people in a firm bond.

1. molior. 2. ancīle. 3. perago. 4. obviū esse.

The Combat of the Brothers.

Tullius succeeded to the kingdom, and renewed war ;
 fierce he bore arms against Alban men.
 Brothers *born three at a birth*¹ are chosen from either camp :
 they enter the battle, each for his own country. [2]
 For if victory favours the Roman race, 5
 let proud Rome bear the lot of empire.
 On the other hand, Alba, if thy sons can conquer,
 thou shalt press Rome under perpetual sway.
 The six enter the fight : their countrymen both gaze and
 tremble,
 to whom a small hour will bring great changes. 10
 The Alban brothers survive, but not without a wound ;
 out of the three Romans only one is here.
 Only one is here : his brothers have fallen slain :
 he however was strong with unwounded body.
 He was strong, and threatening with his sword, yet unequal
 to foes 15
 three together :¹ he turns himself, and pretends flight.
 As they were able, the brothers run and follow the enemy,
 but their dreadful wounds make their feet slow.
 They run at unequal intervals : their order *is separated* :²
 the enemy sees it and checks his way begun. 20
 Having turned round, the first brother, and the second brother
 he lays low, and, *the fight*³ being equal, exults *proudly*.⁴
 The third approaches ; but weary with his wound, with
 running
 weary was he ; he falls slain by the joyous foe.

1. *tergemini*. 2. *diduco*. 3. *Mars*. 4. adjective.

Ancus Martius and Tarquinius Priscus.

Ancus is nearest to Tullus, who by just character [2]
 and holy religion recalls Numa.
 But the peace of Numa he enjoys not, for *in war*¹ the Latins
 he scatters, and thence fills Rome with citizens.
 He first surrounds the city with strong walls, 5
 and bridles with a bridge the tamed waters of Tiber.
 He did what he could : an early death him slain
 carried off, and forbad him to give more to his (sub-
 jects). [2]
 Tarquinius seized the kingdom, not by right of *inheritance*,²
 for he was not a citizen of *Roman blood*.³ 10
 An exile from Tarquinii he migrated to Rome, and there
 flourished, and had become the king's friend.
 He was protector and guardian to the king's two sons ;
 nor feared, despising law, to forsake his faith. [1]
 For those entrusted to him he cheated of their kingdom, and
 himself 15
 held the Roman race beneath his sway.
 The cheated princes ill bore their stolen
 realms, nor fear by fraud to prepare plots.
 The king perished, as by chance sitting on proud throne
 he was giving just laws to his citizens around. 20
 The bloody deed profited the sons of Ancus nought,
 nor can they conquer their paternal kingdoms by the
 sword.
 Servius claims the sovereignty of the Roman city,
 Servius, who has a name for himself from a slave.

1. Mars. 2. paternus. 3. abl.

The Expulsion of the Kings.

Servius fell : the son in law stains his sword with the father
in law's

blood ; the daughter stains herself with a father's blood.

Tarquinius by base fraud gained himself the kingdom,

who *was called*¹ Superbus by well-deserved right.

Why should I tell of captured Gábii, and the triumph of
Sextus ? 5

that son was worthy of such a father.

The Quĩrites cannot endure the king's cruelty :

Brütus was the author of a noble crime.

With him for leader, Roman bands take pious weapons ; [1]
the gate is shut, crowded with armed men. 10

Superbus departs an exile, driven from kingdom and land ;
that was the last day for kings at Rome.

But the king seeks allied *powers*,² and demands back his *lost*³
sovereignty :—free Rome despises his threats.

Porsēna collected his Tuscan bands for war, [2] 15
that he might give help to the exiles, a faithful friend.

Cōcles stood for his country with no fear :
when the bridge was broken, he swam through the
swollen waters. [1]

Mūcius thrust forth his hand into lighted fires,
nor could so great pain conquer his heart. [2] 20

Famous are the young men, but the maiden Clōelia than all
more famous, while she swims home from the Tuscan
river.

At the time when such children are born to thee, O Rome,
their necks cannot go beneath the yoke of slaves.

1. *pluperfect*. 2. *opes* (remember this use of the word). 3. *raptus*.

Coriolanus.

Marcius, renowned for the taken city of the Volsci,
 has a famous name, having won it thence for himself.
 But his heart swells too much with haughty pride; [2]
 he does not act well the part of a private citizen.
 Rome gives distinguished praise, Rome gives crowns, 5
 and titles, and (things) which are to be desired by men
 But Rome cannot endure the sovereignty of a tyrant;
 Marcius departs an exile from his country's borders.
 An exile he departs from his country; an exile he departs to
 the Volscian foes,
 and stands before the hearth of the Volscian chieftain.
 "Lo! I, formerly the Volscians' fiercest foe! 11
 lo! I, the Volscians' faithful friend," he says.
 "Rome has injured me; you too Rome used to injure;
 Rome shall pay the penalty to you and to me."
 And now powerful he leads the Volsci to the walls of Rome,
 and everywhere lays waste the Latian fields. 16
 The Quirites fear the destruction of their race and city,
 and dread the youth whom lately they drove away.
 And now the Senate with *low*¹ voice seeks peace,
 and now the priests, a sorrowful band, seek it. 20
 He despises the priests, and despises the Senate,
 and rejects with deaf ear his country's prayers.
 But his wife and his mother moved the man by praying:
 and thus affection can conquer anger.

1. *submissus*.

Camillus. I.

Fūrius presses the hostile Fālisci with a blockade,
 nor takes them : strong walls cover the *inhabitants*.¹
 Meanwhile the master of a school—so fame relates—
 resolved to be the betrayer of his country.
 He leads out with him his boys ; he departs from the city : 5
 he hastens to enter the camp of the Roman leader.
 “ Lo ! for you ”—thus he says—“ a gift which a friend offers ;
 take this : thus the city will yield to you its conquered
 powers.
 For the first lads of the blood of the Falisci
 I give you : thus their fathers will give themselves and
 their country.” 10
 Camillus with Roman mind hates treachery,
 and *utters*² words worthy of a Roman breast.
 “ *Hopedst*³ thou, traitor, that I was like thee,
 (one) who could seek glory obtained by fraud ?
 The Latin soldier does not bear arms against boys ; 15
 and Mars preserves his rights and his faith.
 Thy countrymen hate thee : thy enemy despises thee ;
 receive rewards worthy of thy perfidy.”
 He bade his Lictors strip the wretched master :
 he bade them bind with a rope his hands behind his back.
 He gives the boys rods :—“ Boys, give lashes to his back, 21
 and thus let him learn for himself what he taught you,”
 says he.
 Conquered not by arms, but by so great a boon, the citizens
 surrender both themselves and theirs to the Roman general.

1. urbani. 2. facere. 3. *use sperāsti for speravisti, and ask the question by nē.*

Camillus. II.

Swift from Alpine summit descend the Gauls :

what is Rome to do for herself now ? Camillus is away.
Condemned by judgment of the people he departed from the
city :

thus he bore rewards not fit enough for his deeds.

Allia sees Roman bands *retreat*,¹ 5

Allia flows tinged with Roman blood.

She who so often had blockaded other cities, an enemy
Rome sees before her own walls and houses.

The enemy is here : the Roman *youth*² climb the citadel,
that by fighting they may protect their country's
powers. [3] 10

The lower parts the Gauls hold, and scattered through the city
they butcher citizens and plunder houses.

Meanwhile they surround the citadel, and through shades of
night

climb the slippery rocks with silent foot.

Neither dog, nor warder perceived armed men approach : 15
a goose was the cause of safety to the Romans.

Manlius, shaking off sleep, hastens to arms,
and pushes down from the citadel a man almost standing
there.

Nor however is it enough to have escaped one danger,
nor departs the enemy *any the more*³ from the blockaded
walls. 20

Then there was one voice to all—"recall Camillus,
with no other leader does any hope remain to us.

Let there not be delay : as dictator let him return to our city,
who to-day as an exile is away from his country's
borders." [3]

1. dare terga. 2. juvenus. 3. magis.

Camillus. III.

Although the blockaded citizens hold the Capitol, [2]
famine ever sharper is exhausting them blockaded :
yet often bread is tossed from the top of the citadel,
that pretended plenty may deceive the hostile bands.
The Gauls cannot endure extended toils : 5
“ What end will there be of the siege ? ” they say.
“ Let the conquered hand over to the conquerors a little gold,
and let a firm league join the two nations ; [2]
let the Gallic columns depart with standards turned back,
nor any longer lay waste the Roman wealth. 10
On these conditions it pleased them that peace and a league
should be made,
and now they are bringing the gold, and the leaders are
meeting.
But suddenly in the midst of their talk Camillus himself [2]
comes up, and leads with him men to arms. 14
“ Take ye away the gold, resume ye your weapons,” says he,
“ safety remains to be bought not by ransom but by force.”
So baffled in their hope the Gauls muster for battle : [2]
and the Dictator skilfully marshals his bands.
Manlius sends down his blockaded cohorts from the citadel ;
conquered Gaul yields to the Roman general. 20
The battle rages : and the Gaulish bands fall with their king :
out of so great carnage no one was surviving.
Thus the Dictator enters Rome, who second founder
of the city and parent of his country is *towards*¹ the
citizens.

1. apud.

Fabricius.

Now I have sung enough the triumphs of arms and war :
 peace too has what may rightly be celebrated.
I do not desire to narrate the trophies of Torquātus,
 nor how much help a friendly crow gave ;
nor Dēcius who by death procured his country's safety ; 5
 nor necks ill placed under yoke of Samnites.
Rather I will speak of Fābrīcius, and will try to your ears
 to relate a man worthy of the Roman race.
Lo ! the Tarentine borders with Greek army holds
 Pyrrhus, and curbs and drives his unknown beasts. 10
Fabricius comes as ambassador, and the powerful king
 he meets, but his heart is without base fear. [2]
His heart is without fear, though with noise and threats
 the Indian monster puts forth his terrible trunk.
Nor less could he despise offered coins, 15
 though himself he was a poor man with a poor house.
For he used to dine contented on roots and herbs,
 and what he himself had plucked when cleaning the
 soil. [1]
Renowned he was in peace ; the same most renowned in
 war ;
 nor was he willing to gain glory by base fraud. 20
He was unwilling to mix poison against Pyrrhus' life :
 honourable he despised the aid of the faithless physician.
"This man, if you can turn the sun from his course,"
 says Pyrrhus, "will then be able to break his word."

Regulus.

Rome now holds Italy, and nations subdued
 she presses beneath a sway more widely extended.
 Forthwith she seeks new kingdoms, and harasses the Pœni,
 for the race sprung from Mars knows not how to enjoy
 rest.

Rēgūlus enters the shores of Libyan Carthage; 5
and a thousand ships bear Romans across the seas.

He overthrows mighty cities, and fortresses as a victor,
and with many a soldier ravages the Tyrian wealth.

Carthage sought peace: he denies it to her seeking,
nor allows leagues to be made on just condition. 10

Therefore Xanthippus sent from Greek Lacedæmon
prepares battles destructive to the Romans.

Spartan skill conquers the valour of Latium,
and Regulus himself falls into Punic hands.

A captive he bears chains : his former laurels have perished :
but thence having won it he has an everlasting name. 16

He is sent to his country, *that he*¹ may become an adviser to
countrymen,
to give back the captives and receive their own.

But if Rome denies, let Regulus to the Libyan city himself
restore, where one law bids the captives to die. 20

He indeed, a senator worthy of his country's valour,
says, "let not the captives be restored to the Pœni."

He goes forth : in vain his relatives desire to hold him back,
whom love of his country sends to his death. [2]

1. qui.

Hannibal's Vow.

The boy Hannibāl was standing at the lighted altar of Bēlus,
while he stretches out a firm hand to the sacred *offerings*.¹

Then turning his eyes to the blue heaven,

not doubtful sounds he *utters*² at his father's *dictation*.³ [1]

“Gods, to whom it is *a care*⁴ to protect the arms of Carthage,
whom my father's house worships with continual in-
cense, [3] 5

hear ye to-day the voice of a boy speaking, [2]

and let the vows, which I shall make as a boy, be
*fulfilled*⁵ (for me) as a man.

Separated by straits of ocean and swelling wave

Rome flourishes, a city hateful to Tyrian men, 10

which holds Italy subdued with hard sway,

which restrains by law the powers of the Sicilian race

Italy being subdued, she wearies the Pœni too with *war*,⁶

and the more she subdues, the more she wishes to
subdue. [2]

Forsooth she demands for herself the empire of the conquered
world; 15

nor can be content with her own borders.

Lo ! I, when time shall have strengthened my youthful limbs,
will always be a foe to Roman foes.

Them I will pursue with hatred, them I will pursue taking up
arms,

flame shall give me and sword shall give me aid. 20

No day shall see an end of the war, and peace;

no day shall join with a league the adversaries.

Either let the Tyrian name perish, Carthage being conquered ;
or let Rome fall destroyed with the sons of Romulus.”

1. exta. 2. do. 3. præcipio. 4. *dative case*. 5. ratus. 6. Mars.

The Second Punic War.

The cohorts of the Pœni climb the Pÿrēnæan hills ;
 a band hastens *following*¹ Hannibal as leader.
 With intrepid course they go across streams of Rhōdānus,
 where rich Gaul feeds goodly sheep.
 Nor fear they the Alps, which with top touch heaven, 5
 where the earth is stiff, white with eternal snow.
 So at last they conquer the mountains, and enjoy the sun
 of Italy : warmth refreshes weary limbs.
 Meanwhile in his mind sure triumphs anticipates
 Hannibal, and eager urges on the work of war. 10
 He moves his standards ; and fortune favours his standards :
 the Quirites
 *encountering*¹ him in battle array he routs both thrice
 and four times.
 'Tis a disgrace to tell of Tīcīnus and Trēbia : with Latin
 blood defiled thou, Trāsīmēnus, art red ;
 thou, Trasimenus, art red ; Aufīdus is red with dyed stream ;
 nor is the general willing to survive his soldiers. 16
 The fatal day at Cannæ thee, Rome, and thy
 empire had laid low before the Carthaginian's feet.
 Not so did it please the gods : Campānia conquers the
 squadrons
 of the conqueror : one man brought help to Lātium. 20
 Fābīus broke Hannibal by lingering, and to his arms
 opposed delay with wondrous skill.
 Ennius therefore celebrated him in verses, and *the fortunes*²
 of Rome Māro sang that he restored. [3]

1. *perf. part.* 2. *res.*

Scipio Africanus Major.

(The man) who took a great name from the Syracusan city,
 Marcellus, my Muse forbids me to tell of;
 nor is allowed to celebrate Nĕro illustrious in war,
 where Mĕtaurus tinged its waters with Libyan bloodshed :
 Scĭpiādes is here to be told of, that most famous (man) 5
 to whom the African land gave his titles.
 Verily as a boy he sought praise from his first years,
 for he gave aid to his father, lest he should be over-
 whelmed.
 The same afterwards a survivor from the slaughter of Cannæ
 collected and arranged the frightened troops. 10
 Soon the Spanish land saw other triumphs,
 and the tribes marvelled at the youthful general.
 Brave in war, he also despised not the honours of gentle
 peace, but won a distinguished name *from both alike*.¹
 But greater things remain :—over the waters of the sea as
 consul 15
 he is borne, to carry arms against Libyan homes.
 Hannibal, now baffled in his hope, from Italian shores
 makes sail, if he may be able to give aid to his country.
 From thy walls, Zăma, thou beholdest a most famous
 battle :— [2]
 that day claims empire for Rome. 20
 The battle rages : at length the Punic bands turn their backs ;
 Hannibal himself is forced to base flight.
 Scipiades seeks Rome and well-earned triumphs,
 and there was a very short interval of tranquil peace.

1. utrimque.

More Conquests.

Rome, what seekest thou further, Carthage being conquered?
dost thou not think it enough to have wholly-subdued
the Pœni?

Not enough, if now an exile from Tyrian borders
Hannibal demands and prays for foreign aid?

When will there be an end of battle and shed blood? 5
who will give to Italy to be able to enjoy repose;

The African land recognizes you as mistress, and the shore
of Trinācria has learnt to bear and suffer thy yoke.

Hispānia has seen thy conquering eagles, and there add
themselves to thy titles Gaul and Illŷricum. 10

No rest, no interval is allowed to arms;
the empire of Rome extends ever more widely.

Greece, which conquered the Persians both by land and sea,
demands for herself glory no longer by war but by art.

By art she subdues Rome, whom Rome was subduing by
war; 15

perhaps you may think this is more noble than that.

Lo! Perseus to the triumphal procession a spectacle [2]
affords, and is forced (to go) before Æmilius' car.¹

Ægypt receives her kings, Rome giving them;
nor does Syria's king keep well his vast wealth. 20

Recalling his grandfather in deeds and name, arises another
Scipiades: a third war overwhelms the Pœni. [2]

This one gained himself a name from destroying Carthage,
the same name which that one formerly bore for con-
quering it.

1. rotæ.

The Gracchi.

Victory had given riches to Rome : the citizens
learn evil from excessive prosperity.
Roman faith and Roman virtue perish ;
nor does holy love of fatherland bind breasts.
For rich men slaves *till*¹ their very wide estates ; 5
no citizen performs the duties of a farmer.
A crowd comes together through the city, only eager for
bread :
no law can restrain their savage minds.
For gold they sell justice, they sell votes :
by bribes the consul buys his fasces and his rights. 10
But there arise two brothers of Roman blood :
either Gracchus seeks praise in a new manner.
For they see the disease of the city, and to heal the disease
they try : they ask what is the medicine.
To the poor they give back their acres of land ; the laws 15
they restore : they recall the deeds and the days of their
sires.
In vain :—rage prevails ;—soon their noble virtue
was destructive to both brothers,
and the first blood shed in civil combat
makes the beginning of terrible bloodshed in the city.
The young men perish : them slain their mother Cornelia 21
survives, a parent worthy of the Roman name ;
if very many a matron boasts her shining jewels,
she says she has preferred her boys to jewels.

1. *verto*.

Marius.

Learn how various colours Fortune takes,
 and how various changes one life brings.
 Learn it while you are *hearing of*¹ Mārius: he in favourable
 and adverse circumstances was 'worthy of song.
 For of him the Libyan shore sees the first triumphs, 5
 where, Mētellus, thou grievest for war's prizes snatched
 away,
 the great prizes which Jūgurtha² gave his conqueror, (when)
 forced
 to go before his triumphal wheels.
 Then as consul he moves new wars, and conquers and routs
 alike the bands of the Cimbri and the Teutonic (bands).
 That day shone for Marius the brightest of his life, 11
 which *ought to have been*³ the last day of his life.
 Afterwards he moves wars, but not to rout the foes
 of Italy, (he) both the light and glory of his country.
 But civil battles trouble miserable Rome, 15
 and black death rages through blood-stained streets.
 Sulla returns: Marius flies driven from the city: his pursuers
 he can scarcely escape by much trick and craft.
 Why should I tell of chains and the marshes of Minturnæ
 and the prayers which the exile uttered in the Libyan
 city? 20
 A changed lot awaits him: he regains his own shores: Rome
 he enters more fierce and the author of death to many.
 While he prepares ever new bloodshed, and gluts his fury,
 he has himself in his own body the seed of death.

1. cognosco. 2. in the *Pentameter*. 3. ought, *perf.*; to have been, *pres.*

Civil Wars.

Fiercer burns the rage and desire of bloodshed :

by degrees Rome falls herself by her own strength.

To Marius succeeded Sulla's carnage : from their *country-*
*men's*¹

blood citizens did not hold off their hands.

The allies demand rights for themselves by contest: slaves 5

Spartacus arms against Roman powers.

Meanwhile pirates roam the waters of the sea,

and cruel violence does not allow ships to go safe.

Thence, Magnus, thou bringest back easy triumphs by warring,

who afterwards seekest more splendid prizes. 10

For to thee Pontus gives praise, and the subdued tribes

of Armenia : it would be better to have perished then.

If the East gives thee laurels, his prizes Cæsar

collects from western regions with Mars' aid,

to whom Gaul yields, Germany yields : nor herself 15

does the British land protect by her seas.

And now discord vexes more the wretched citizens,

the love of blood grows unsatisfied by bloodshed.

And fierce Cătilina threatens destruction to Rome,

and Cicerō is said to be the father of his country. 20

And civil wars renew themselves : Cæsar against his foes

rushes : in Eastern parts arms sound.

Pompeius about to die goes to Egypt ; and of the world

conquered, greatest Cæsar, thou hast the empir e.

1. sui.

VOCABULARY

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A.

Abandon, to, *pōnēre*
 able, to be, *posse*, infin. ; *vālēre*,
 infin.
 abode, *sēdes*, -is, f. ; *dōmus*, irr., f.
 above (gods), *dī sup̄eri*
 absent, to be, *ābesse*, dat.
 abstain-from, to, *abstīnēre*, abl.
 abundance, *cōpia*
 abundant, *largus*
 abundantly, *largē*
 accept, to, *accipere*
 accompany, to, *cōmitari*
 accomplish, to, *efficere*
 according-to, *ād*, acc.
 accumulate, to, *accūmlare*
 accustomed, *nōtus*
 Achilles (A[~]), acc. -em, gen. -is
 Achillēus (A[~])
 across, *trans*, acc.
 active, *ācer*, *impiger*
 adamantine, *ādmantīnus*
 add, to, *addere*, *adjicere*
 admire, to, *mirari*
 adore, to, *ādōrare*
 adorn, to, *exornare*
 adversity, *res adversæ*
 advice, *mōnītus*, -ūs, m. ; *admōnītus*,
 -ūs, m.
 advise, to, *hortari*
 Ægean, *Ægeus*
 Ænēas, -am, -æ
 afar, *prōcūl*, *longē*
 afford, to, *præbere*
 after (prep.), *post*, acc.
 after-that, *postquam*, ind.
 after the manner, *mōre*, gen. ; *dē*
mōre, gen.

again, *rursus*, *iterum*
 against, *in*, acc. ; *contrā*, acc.
 Agamemnon (A[~]), acc. -ōnā ; gen.
 -ōnis
 age, *sæclum* or *sæcūlum*
 aid, *subsidiūm*, n. ; *auxiliūm*, n. ;
ōpem, f. (in acc. and abl. only)
 aid, to, *adjūvare*
 air, *aura*
 airy, *āerius*
 alas ! *ēheu !*
 alder, *alnus*, f.
 alike, *pārītēr*
 alive, *vivus*
 all, *omnis*, *cunctus*
 alleviation, *lēvāmēn*, n.
 allow, to, *sinere*
 allowed, it is, *licet*, impers.
 all-things, *omnia*, neut. pl. ; *cuncta*,
 neut. pl.
 ally, *socius*
 ally, to, *sociare*, *consociare*
 almost, *mōdō-nōn*
 aloft, *sublimis*
 alone, *ūnus*, *solus*
 along, *pēr*, acc.
 Alpine, *Alpinus*
 already, *jam*
 altar, *foculus*, m. ; *āra*
 although, *licet*, subj. ; *quamquam*,
 ind. ; *quāvis*, subj.
 altogether, *pēnītūs*
 also, *quōquē*, *etiam*
 always, *semper*
 amazed, to be, *obstūpescere* ; perf.
obstūpui
 ambrosia, acc. -am, gen. -æ
 amid, *intēr*, acc.
 among, to be, *intēresse*, dat.

Amphion, acc. *ŏnā* ; gen. *ŏnis*
 ancient, *priscus*, *antiquus*
 and, *et*, *quē* enclitic
 anger, *ira*, *fūror*, -*ōris*
 angry, *irātus*
 announce, to, *nuntiare*
 another, *aliēr*, *alius*
 answer, to, *respondēre*
 anticipate, to, *præsūmere*, *præcipere*
 antidote, *mēdicīna*
 anxious, *dūbius*, *trēpidus*, *sollīcītus*
 any, *ullus*
 any one (after 'ne,' 'num,' 'si'),
quis
 anyhow, *saltem*
 Aonian, *Aōnius* (A[~])
 Apollo (A[~]), acc. *īnem* ; gen. *īnis*
 Apollo, of, *Apollīneus* (A[~])
 appear, to, *appārere*
 apple, *pōmum*
 approach, *adventus*, -*ūs*, m. ; *in-*
gressus, -*ūs*, m.
 approach, to, *ādīre*, *sūbīre*, *advēnīre*
 approaching, *instans*
 approve, to, *prōbare*
 Arcadian, *Arcādīus*
 Argive, *Argīvus*
 Argos, nom. and acc., *Argis*, abl. pl.
 arise, to, *ōrīrī*
 arms (of the body), *brāchium*,
lācertus, m.
 arms, *arma*, in pl. only
 army, *agmēn*, -*īnis*, n. ; *turma*
 around (adv.) *circum*
 around, *circum*, acc.
 arrange, to, *dispōnere*
 array, to, *ornare*
 arrive, to, *advēnīre*
 arrow, *sāgitta*
 art, *ars*, -*tis*, f.
 artist, *artīfex*, -*īcis*, m.
 as, *ūt*
 as-many-as, *quōt*
 as-many, *tōtīdem*
 ash, *cinīs*, -*ēris*, m.
 ashamed, I am, *pūdet me*, gen.
 ask-for, to, *pētēre*, *poscere*
 ass, *āsīnus*
 assemble, to, *convēnīre*, *cōire*
 assembly, *cōetus*, -*ūs*, m.

assent, to, *annūtere*
 at, *ad*, acc.
 at hand, to be, *adesse*, dat.
 Athens, *Athēnæ*, acc. -*ās* : gen.
-ārum
 at-length, *tandem*
 at-once (= forthwith), *prōlīnūs* ;
 (= simultaneously), *simul*
 attendant, *fāmulus*, *mīnister*
 attempt, to, *tentare*, acc.
 Attic, *Attīcus*
 Augeias, acc. -*am*, gen. -*æ*
 avail, to, *vālere*
 avenge, to, *ulcisci*
 avenger, *ultōr*, -*ōris*, m. ; *vindex*.
-īcis, m.
 avoid, to, *vītare*
 away, adj. *sēmōtus*
 awaken, to, *suscītare*

B.

Bacchus, 2nd decl.
 Bacchanals, *Bacchæ*
 back, *tergum*
 back, adv., *retrō* (*ē* or *ē*)
 bad, *mālus*
 badly, *mālē*
 ball, *pīla*
 band, *mānus*, -*ūs*, f. ; *turba*, *cāterva*,
chōrus ; *agmen*, -*īnis*, n.
 bank, *ripa*
 banquet, *dāpes*, in pl. only ; *ēpūlæ*,
 in pl. only ; *convīvia*, in pl. only
 barber, *tonsor*, -*ōris*
 bard, *vātes*, -*is*, m.
 bare, *nūdus*
 barking, *lātrātus*, -*ūs*, m.
 barren, *stērīlis*
 barter, to, *pācisci*
 base, *turpis*
 basket, *cālāthus*, -*i*, m.
 battle, *pugna*, *prælium*
 bay, *laurus*, -*ūs*, f.
 be, to, *esse*
 beak, *rostrum*
 beam, *trabs*, *trābis*, f.
 bear, to, *ferre*, *gērere*, *vēhēre*
 bear (she), *ursa*

bear (children), to, *pārere*
 Bears, the, *Arctos*, acc. pl.
 beast, *fēra*
 beat, to, *fērire*, irr.; *tundere*
 beaten, *pulsus*
 beautiful, *pulcher*, *formosus*, *veneratus*
 beauty, *forma*, *species*, -ei, *dēcor*,
 -ōris
 bed, *lectus*, *cūbīle*, -is
 become, to, *fiērī*
 befit, to, *dēcere*
 befitting, to be, *dēcere*
 before, prep., *antē*, acc.;
 adv., *priūs* or *antē*
 beget, to, *prōgēnere*
 begin, to, *cēpisse*, defective; *incipere*
 beginning, *principium*
 beg-of, to, *exorare*
 beguile, to, *dēcipere*
 behold, to, *prospicere*, *aspicere*, *despicere*
 believe, to, *credere*
 belie, to, *fallere*
 bells, *æra*, neut. pl.
 belly, *venter*, -ris, m.
 beloved, *dilectus*
 belt, *zōna*
 beneath, *sūb*, acc. or abl.
 bend (a bow), to, *flectere*, *contendere*
 bereft-of, *orbis*, abl.
 betray, to, *prodere*
 better, *melior*
 between, *intēr*, acc.
 bewail, to, *dolere*, *plorare*, *dēplorare*
 beware, to, *cavere*
 bid, to, *iubere*
 bidding, *jussum*
 bind-fast, to, *dēvincire*
 bird, *avis*, -is, f.; *volucris* (*ū* or *ū*),
 -is, f.; *ales*, -itis, m.
 birth, *gēnus*, -eris, n.
 birth (to give), to, *prōgignere*
 bit, *frænum*
 bite, *morsus*, -ūs, m.
 bite, to, *mordere*
 black, *niger*, *nigra* (*i* or *ī*), *āter*
 blast, *flāmēn*, -inis, n.
 blind, *cæcus*

blind, to, *cæcare*
 blood, *sanguis*, -inis, m.; *crûor*,
 -ōris, m.
 bloody, *sanguineus*, *cruentus*
 blood-stained, *sanguinolentus*
 bloom, to, *vigere*
 boar, *aper*, *apri* (*ā* or *ă*)
 boast, to, *jactare*
 boastfulness, *jactantia*
 boat, *linter*, -tris, f.; *cymba*, *rālis*,
 -is, f.
 body, *corpus*, -ōris, n.
 boldness, *audācia*
 bolt, *tēlum*
 book, *liber*, *libri* (first *i* or *ī*)
 bone, *os*, *ossis*, n.
 border, *finis*, -is, m. or f.
 born, *nātus*
 bosom, *sīnus*, -ūs, m.
 both, *et*, *quē* enclitic
 bough, *rāmus*
 boundless, *immensus*
 bow, *arcus*, -ūs, m.
 boy, *puer*
 boyish, *puerilis*
 branch, *brāchium*, *rāmus*
 brass, *æs*, gen. *æris*, n.
 brave, *fortis*, *fērox*
 brazen, *æreus*, *āenus*
 bread, *pānis*, -is, m.
 break, to, *frangere*, *violare*, *rumpere*
 break through, to, *perrumpere*
 breathe, to, *spirare*
 breast, *pectus*, -ōris, n.
 breeze, *aura*
 bribe, to, *corrupere*
 bride, *nupta*
 bridegroom, *sponsus*
 bright, *splendens*, *clārus*
 bright, to grow, *splendescere*
 brine, *sālum*
 bring, to, *vēhere*, *portare*, *ferre*
 bring back, to, *referre*
 bring down, to, *dēferre*
 broad, *lātus*
 brook-ill, to, *indignari*
 brother, *frāter*, -ris
 brow, *frons*, -tis, f.
 bull, *taurus*
 bound, *vinctus*

bud, *germen*, -*inis*, n.
 build, to, *ædificare*
 burn (v. n.), to, *flāgrare*
 burn (v. a.), to, *crēmāre*
 burn out, to, *exūrere*
 bury, to, *sēpēlire*, *tūmūlare*
 but, *sed*, *et*
 butcher, to, *obtruncare*

C.

Calamity, *cāsus*, -*us*, m.
 Calchas, acc. -*antā*: gen. -*antis*
 camp, *castra*, n. pl.
 can, I can = I am able, *possum* followed by infinitive
 cannot: I cannot = I am not able, *non possum*, *nēquēdo*, followed by infinitive
 car, *currus*, -*ūs*, m.; *quādrigæ*, in pl. only
 care, *cūra*
 careless, *sēcūrus*
 carry, to, *ferre*, *gērere*, *portare*, *vēhēre*
 carry away, to, *ferre*
 carry back, to, *rēferre*
 Carthage, *Carthāgō*, -*inis*, f.
 Castalian, *Castālius*
 cast, to, *dēmīttēre*
 cast away, to, *abjicere*
 cast down, to, *dējicere*
 catch, to, *cāpere*
 cause, *causa*
 cause, to, *fācere*
 cautious, *cautus*
 cave, *antrum*
 cavern, *antrum*
 Cécrops, gen. -*ōpis*
 Cécropian, *Cēcropius*
 celebrate, to, *cēlēbrare*, *concēlēbrare*
 celestial, *cālestis*, *athēreus*
 chain, *vinculum* or *vinculum*
 challenge, to, *prōvōcare*
 champ, to, *mōdēre*
 change, to, *mūtare*
 changes, *vices*, in pl. only
 changing, *mūtābilis*
 character, *mōres*, in pl. only

chariot, *currus*, -*ūs*, m.
 charioteer, *auriga*
 charm, to, *captare*
 charms, *blanditiæ*, in pl. only
 Chāron, acc. -*ontā*, gen. -*ontis*
 chaste, *castus*
 cheat, to, *fallere*
 cheeks, *gēnæ*, in pl. only
 cherish, to, *fōvere*
 chief, chieftain, *princeps*, -*ipis*
 child, *nātus*
 chilly, *gēlidus*
 choose, to, *eligere*
 chosen, *lectus*
 cinder, *fāvilla*
 Cīrcē, acc. -*ēn*
 circuit, *orbis*, -*is*, m.
 circle, *gyrus*, m.
 citadel, *arx*, -*cis*, f.
 citizen, *cīvis*, -*is*, m.
 city, *urbs*, f.
 claim, to, *vindicare*
 clear, *argutus*
 cleave, to, *findere*
 climb, to, *scandere*, *ascendere*
 clime, *axis*, m.
 clod, *glēba*
 clothe, to, *vestire*
 clothes, clothing, *vestis*, f.
 clouds, *nūbila*, n. pl.; *nūbes*, f.
 club, *fustis*, m.; *clāva*
 cluster, *rācēmus*
 cold, *frīgus*, -*ōris*, n.
 cold, adj., *frīgīdus*, *gēlidus*
 collect, to, *conferre*, *colligere*
 colour, *cōlor*, -*ōris*, m.
 come, to, *vēnīre*, *advēnīre*, *ādīre*, *sūbīre*
 come-forth, to, *ēgrēdī*
 come-in, to, *īgrēdī*
 come-to, to, *ādīre*, *advēnīre*
 coming, *adventus*, -*ūs*, m.
 command, *jussum*
 commit, to, *committēre*
 companion, *cōmēs*, -*itis*, m. and f.; *sōcius*
 compel, to, *cōgēre*
 complain, to, *quēri*
 complaint, *quērēla*
 completed, *perfectus*

compose, to, *compōnĕre*
 comrade, *cōmes*, -itis, m. and f.;
sōcius
 conceal, to, *cēlare*
 condition, *lex*, *lēgis*, f.; *conditio*,
 -ōnis, f.
 confess, to, *fātĕri*
 confidence, *fidūcia*, *constantia*
 congealed, *concrētus*
 conquer, to, *vincĕre*, *devincĕre*,
sūpĕrare
 conqueror, *victor*, -ōris
 conscious, *consciūs*
 consume, to, *consumĕre*
 contest, *certāmĕn*, -inis, n.
 contented, *contentus*
 continue, to, *tendĕre*
 converse, *collōquĭum*
 Cōrinthus, acc. -um; gen. -i
 corpse, *cādāvēr*, -ēris, n.
 corn-ear, *ārista*
 cottage, *cāsa*
 couch, *tōrus*
 council, *consilium*
 count, to, *nūmĕrare*
 countless, *innūmĕrus*
 country, *pātria*
 countryman, *civis*
 country's, adj., *pātrius*
 counsel, *consilium*
 counterfeit, to, *assimūlare*
 course, *cursus*, -ūs, m.
 cover, to, *tĕgĕre*, *contĕgĕre*
 covering, *tĕgmen*, -inis, n.
 cow, *vacca*
 cowardly, *ignāvus*
 crafty, *versūlus*
 cradle, *cūnā*, in pl. only
 crash, *rūina*
 create, to, *crĕare*
 credit, *fides*, -ei
 creep-up, to, *adrĕpĕre*
 crest, *āpex*, -icis, m.
 cricket, *cicāda*
 crime, *nĕfas*, nom. and acc. only, n.;
scĕlus, -ēris, n.; *crimĕn*, -inis, n.
 crocus, *crōcus*
 crop, *sĕgĕs*, -ētis, f.; *messis*, -is, f.
 crop, to, *tondĕre*, *carpĕre*
 cross, to, *trajĭci*, *transire*

crowd, *turbā*
 crown, *cōrōna*
 crown, to, *cōrōnare*
 cruel, *sævus*, *crūdĕlis*
 crumb, *mīca*
 cry out, to, *clāmāre*
 culture, *cultus*, -ūs, m.
 cultivated, *cullus*
 cup, *pōcūlum*
 curb, to, *cĕrcĕre*, *cōhĭbĕre*
 cut, to, *sĕcare*, *rĕsĕcare*
 Cyclops (*ȳ* or *ȳ*), acc. -ōpem or -ōpā;
 gen. *ōpis*
 Cynic, *cŕynicus*

D.

Dance, *saltus*, -ūs, m.; *chōrea*
 (ē or ĕ), *chōrus*
 danger, *pĕriculūm* or *pĕriclūm*;
discrimĕn, -inis, n.
 Dānūbius
 dare, to, *audĕre*
 dark, *tĕnebrōsus* (second ē or ĕ)
 darkness, *tĕnebrā* (second ē or ĕ),
 in pl. only; *cāligo*, -inis
 dart, *tĕlum*, *spicūlum*
 daughter, *nāta*, *fīlia*
 day, *dies*, -ei, m. or f.; *lux*, *lūcis*
 dawn, to, *ōrīri*
 dead, *pĕremptus*, *mortuus*
 deadly, *lētālis*, *lĕtīfĕr*
 dear, *cārus*
 death, *mors*, f., in sing. only; *fūnus*,
 -ēris, n.; *lĕtum*, in sing. only;
 acc. *nĕcem*, ab. *nĕcĕ*
 decay, to, *marcĕre*
 deceive, to, *fallĕre*, *dĕcĭpĕre*
 decision, *jūdicium*
 decked, *dĕcōrus*
 decline, to, *dĕtrectare*
 dedicate, to, *dĕvōvere*
 deed, *factum*
 deep, *altus*
 deep (of a wound), *grāvīs*
 defence, *prāsidiūm*
 defraud, to, *destituĕre*
 degrees, by, *paullātīm*
 deity, *nūmĕn*, -inis, n.

delay, *mōra*
 delay, to, *tardare, mōrari*
 delights, *dēliciaē*, in pl. only
 demand, to, *poscēre, postūlare*
 demand back, to, *rēposcēre*
 dense, *densus*
 deny, to, *nēgare*
 depart, to, *ābire, discēdēre, rēcēdēre*
 depths, *alta*, n. pl.
 descendant, *postgēnitus*
 desert, to, *dēsērēre*
 deserve thoroughly, to, *ēmērēre*
 desire, to, *cūpēre, optare, exoptare*
 desire, *ardōr, -ōris*, m.; *cūpidō, -inis*, f.
 despise, to, *spernēre, contemnēre, despīcēre*
 destroy, to, *perdēre*
 destruction, *exitium*
 destructive, *exiliōsus, perniciosus*
 determine, to, *stātūēre, constītūēre*
 devotion, to, *vōrare*
 dew, *rōs, rōris*, m.
 die, to, *mōri*
 dig-up, to, *effōdēre*
 diligent, *sēdūlus*
 diminish, to, *mīnūēre*
 Diōmēdēs, gen. *-is*, acc. *-em*
 direct, to, *dirīgēre*
 dirge, *nēnia*
 discharge, to, *fungi*, abl.
 disclose, to, *rēcūdēre, āpērire*
 discover, to, *invēnire, rēpērire*
 discord, *discordia*
 disease, *morbus*
 disgrace, *dēdēcūs, -ōris*, n.
 disgraceful, *turpis, indignus*
 dishevelled, *passus*
 dislodge, to, *discūtēre*
 dismount, to, *descendēre*
 dispute, *lis, lilis*, f.
 disquiet, to, *sollicitare*
 distant, *rēmōtus*
 distinguished, *ēgrēgius*
 disturb, to, *turbare*
 divine, *dīvinus, ambrōsius*
 divinity, *nūmēn, -inis*, n.
 do, to, *fācēre, āgēre*
 dog, *cānis, -is*

doors, *fōres*, in pl. only
 Dorian, Doric, *Dōricus*
 Dorians, *Dōres*, pl.
 doubt, to, *dūbitare*
 doubtful, *dūbius*
 drag, to, *trāhēre*
 dragon, *drācō, -ōnis*, m.
 drain, *clōāca*
 draw, to, *trāhēre*
 draw (a sword,) to, *stringēre, de-stringēre*
 draw-on, to, *inducēre*
 dreadful, *dīrus*
 drench, to, *irrigare, prōlūēre*
 dress, *vestis, -is*, f.
 drink, to, *bibēre*
 drive-away, to, *pellēre, dispellēre*
 drive-off, to, *dēpellēre*
 drive, to; drive-on, to, *āgēre*
 drum, *tympānum*
 drunk, *ēbrius*
 dry, *siccus*
 due, *mēritus, justus, dēbitus*
 duly, *rītē, jūrē*
 dust, *pulvis, -eris*, m.
 dutiful, *pius*
 duty, *mūnūs, -eris*, n.
 dwellers-in-heaven, *calicōlā*, in pl.
 only gen. *calicolūm*
 dye, *mūreus, -icis* m.

E.

Each-one, *quisque*
 each-of-the-two, *ūterque*
 eager, *ardens, trēpidans*
 eager-for, *stūdīōsus*, gen.
 eager-to-win, *stūdīōsus*, gen.
 eagle, *āquīla*
 ear, *auris, -is*, f.; *auricūla*
 early, *mātūrus*
 earth, *terra*; *tellūs, -ūris*, f.
 earthly, *terrestris*
 ease, *ōtium*
 easy, *fācilis*
 Eastern, *Eōus (E- or)*
 eat, to, *ēdēre*
 eclipse, *dēfectus, -ūs*, m.
 edge, *margo, -inis*, m.

edict, *ēdictum*
 effort, *nīsus*, -ūs
 egg, *ōvum*
 either, *ūterque*
 elder, *sēnior*
 elegantly, *comptē*
 Elysian, *Elysīus* (*E*)
 empire, *impērium*
 empty, *inānis*
 enclose, to, *claudere*
 end, to, *conficere*, *finire*
 end, *finis*, -is, m.; *exitus*, -ūs, m.
 endowed, *præditus*
 endure, to, *tollere*, *pertollere*,
perpeti, *sustinere*
 Endymion, acc. -ōnā, gen. -ōnis
 enemy, *hostis*
 enjoy, to, *frui*, abl.
 enjoin, to, *præcipere*
 enough, *satis*
 enter, to, *inire*, *intrare*, *subire*,
ingredi
 enter-on, to, *ingredi*
 enterprise, *ausum*
 entrails, *viscera*, n. pl.
 entrust, to, *credere*
 enrich, to, *dilare*
 enumerate, to, *enumerare*
 envy, *invidia*
 equal, to, *equiparare*
 equally, *pæritèr*
 Erecthean, *Erethēus* (*E*)
 escape, to, *fugere*, *effugere*, *evā-*
dere
 escaped, *elapsus*
 establish, to, *stātūere*
 eternal, *æternus*
 Europe, *Eurōpa*
 even, *vēl*
 evening, *vespēr*, -ēris, m.
 ever, *usquē*, *unquam*
 everlasting, *æternus*, *pærennis*
 every, *omnis*
 everywhere, *passim*
 evil, *mālus*
 example, *exemplum*
 excel, to, *præstare*, dat.
 excellent, *præstans*
 except, *nisi*
 excessive, *nīmius*, *immōdicus*

exclaim, to, *clāmare*, *exclāmare*
 exile, *exsūl*, -ūlis
 exult, to, *exsultare*
 eye, *ocūlus*, *lūmina*, n. pl.

F.

Face, *facies*, -ēi, f.; *os*, *orīs*, n.
 fail, to, *cessare*, *dēficere*
 fair, *pulchēr*, *formōsus*, *vēnustus*
candidus
 faith, *fīdes*, -ēi, f.
 faithful, *fidus*, *fidēlis*
 faithless, *infidus*
 fall, to, *cādere*, *dēcidere*
 falling, *cādūcus*
 fall prostrate, to, *sterni*
 false, *falsus*
 fame, *fāma*
 famous, *nōbilis*, *clārus*
 far, *longē*, *prōcūl*
 farewell! *vālē!*
 farmer, *agrīcōla*
 fashion, *mōs*, *mōris*, m.
 fasten, to, *rēlinēre*, *rēligere*
 fat, to grow, *pinguescere*
 fatal, *fātālis*
 fate, *fātum*, *sors*, -tis, f.
 Fates, *Parcæ*; *Fāta*, n. pl.
 father, *pāter*, *patris* (*ā* or *ă*); *gēnī-*
tor, -ōris; *pārens*, -entis
 father (of a), *pātrius*, *pāternus*
 fault, *culpa*
 favourable, *faustus*
 favouring, *sēcundus*
 fear, *tīmor*, -ōris, m.; *mētus*, -ūs, m.;
formīdo, -īnis, f.
 fear, to, *tīmēre*, *mētūere*
 feast, *dāpes*, in pl. only, *festum*
 feed, to, *pascere*
 feed-on, to, *vesci*, abl.
 feel, to, *sentire*
 fertile, *pinguis*
 fertility, *fertilitas*, -ālis, f.
 festive, *festus*
 field, *āger*, *agri* (*ā* or *ă*), m.; *arvum*
 fiery, *ignifer*, *ignipōtens*
 fierce, *sævus*

fickle, *mūtābilis*
 figure, *figūra*
 figure, to, *pōnere*
 fill, to, *complere, replere*
 finally, *dēniquē*
 find, to; find-out, to, *rēperire, invenire*
 finish, to, *conficere, exigere, finire*
 fire, *ignis, -is, m.*
 fire-breathing, *ignivōmus*
 firm, *firmus*
 first, *primus*
 first-fruits, *primitiæ*, in pl. only
 fit, *aptus*
 fitting (it is), *dēcet*, impera.
 fixed, *certus*
 flame, *flamma*
 flaming, *flammans*
 flash, to, *rutilare*
 fleece, *vellus, -ēris, n.*
 fleet, *classis, -is, f.*
 flesh, *cūro, carnis, f.*
 flight, *fuga*
 fling-away, to, *abhicere*
 flock, *grex, grēgis, m.; pēcus, -ūdis, f.*
 flood, *gurgēs, -itis, m.*
 flourish, to, *vigere, florere*
 flow, to, *fluere*
 flower, *flos, -ōris, m.*
 flower, to, *florere*
 fly, *musca*
 fly, to (as a bird or a dart), *volare, volitare*
 fly; fly-from, to, *fugere, diffugere*
 fly different ways, to, *diffugere*
 foam, to, *spumare*
 foaming, *spumōsus, spumans*
 fold, *stābŭla, n. pl.*
 follow, to, *sequi, insēqui*
 following (the day or night), *posterus*
 folly, *stultitia*
 food, *cibus*
 food (of cattle), *pābŭla, n. pl.*
 foolish, *stultus, insulsus*
 foot, footstep, *pēs, pēdis, m.*
 for, *nam, enim, namquē*
 for (on behalf of), *pro, abl.*
 for (with a view to), *ad, acc.*
 for shame! *pro pudōr!*
 for-a-while, *paullum*

forbid, to, *vētare, prōhibere*
 force, *vis, gen. vis, f.*
 force, to, *cogere*
 foreboding, *præsāgus, gen.*
 foretell, to, *vāticinari*
 foreign, *externus*
 foreigner, *externus*
 forge, to, *pingere*
 forgetful, *immēmōr, gen.*
 form, *forma*
 formerly, *olim, quondam, antē, prius*
 forsake, to, *fallere, dēsērere, linguere*
 forsooth, *scilicet*
 forthwith, *prōtinus, continuō*
 fortune, *fortuna; vices, pl.*
 foul, *foedus, tēter, immundus*
 found, to, *pōnere, fundare*
 founder, *fundator*
 fountain, *fons, -tis, m.*
 fourteen, *bis septem* = twice seven
 four times, *quātūr*
 fox, *vulpes, -is, f.*
 fraud, *fraus, -dis, f.*
 free, *liber*
 free-from, *expers, gen.*
 fresh, *recens*
 friend, friendly, *amicus*
 frighten, to, *terrere, conterrere*
 frog, *rāna*
 from, *ā, ab, dē, abl.*
 frost, *gelu*
 fruit, *fructus, -ūs, pōmum*
 fruitfulness, *fertilitas, -ātis, f.*
 full, full of, *plēnus, abl.*
 funeral, *exsequiæ*, in pl. only
 funereal, *fērālis*
 furrow, *sulcus*
 further, *ulterior*
 fury, *ira; furor, -ōris, m.*
 future, *futurus*

G.

Gaetulus
 gain, to, *pōtiri, abl.*
 gallant, *eximius*
 games, *ludi*
 garden, *hortus*

garland, *cōrōna*; *serta*, n. pl.
 garment, *vestis*, -is, f.
 garrison, *præsidium*
 gate, *porta*
 gaze-on, to, *spectare*
 gaze-down-on, to, *despectare*
 gem, *gemma*
 general, *dux*, *dūcis*
 gently, *lenitēr*
 Gērjōn, -ōnem, -ōnis
 get, to, *pārare*, *compārare*
 get-rid-of, to, *dēpōnere*
 ghastly, *lūridus*
 gift, *dōnum*; *mūnus*, -ēris, n.
 gild, to, *inaurare*
 gilded, *aurātus*
 gird, to, *cingere*, *accingere*
 girl, *pūella*
 girdle, *zōna*
 give, to, *dāre*, *tribūere*, *præbere*,
trādere, *addere*
 give-back, to, *reddere*
 give-forth, to, *prōdere*
 glade, *saltus*, -ūs, m.
 glass, *vitrum* (ī or ī)
 glide, to, *lābi*
 glitter, to, *cōruscare*
 gloomy, *ōpācus*
 glorious, *splendīdus*
 glory, *dēcus*, -ōris, n.; *glōria*; *laus*,
 -dis, f.
 glow, to, *flāgrare*, *candere*, *rūtilare*
 gnaw, to, *rōdere*, *mordere*
 go, to, *ire*
 go-away, to, *ābire*
 go-forth, to, *ēgrēdi*
 go-out, to, *exire*
 goad, to, *stimulare*
 goal, *mēta*
 goat, *hædus*
 god, *deus*, pl. *dī*; *divus*; *sūpēri*, in
 pl. only
 goddess, *dea*, *diva*
 gold, *aurum*
 golden, *aureus*, *aurātus*
 gold-bearing, *aurifēr*
 good, *dōnus*
 goods, *bōna*, n. pl.
 grand, *grandis*
 grant, to, *concēdere*

grasp, to, *rētīnere*
 grass, *herba*; *grāmēn*, -inis, n.
 grassy, *gramineus*
 grateful, *grātus*
 great, *magnus*
 greedy, *āvarus*, *avidus*
 Greek, *Græcus*, *Argivus*, *Achivus*,
 (A'), *Argōlicus*, *Pēlasgus*
 green, to be, *virēre*, *virescere*
 green, to grow, *virescere*
 grief, *luctus*, -ūs, m.; *dolor*, -ōris, m.
 groan, *gēmitus*, -ūs, m.
 groan, to, *gēmere*, *ingēmere*
 ground, *hūmus*, f.
 ground (on the), *hūmi*
 grove, *nēmus*, -ōris, n.; *lūcus*
 grow, to, *crecere*
 grudge, to, *invidere*
 guardian, *tūtēla*
 guest, *hospēs*, -ītis, m. and f.
 guide, *dux*, *dūcis*
 guide, to, *dirigere*, *mōdērari*
 guilty-one, *sonis*, *sontis*
 gulf, *bārathrum* (second ā or ă)

H.

Habitation, *tectum*
 hack-in-pieces, to, *dilacerare*
 hair, *crīnis*, -is, m.; *cāpillus*, *cōma*
 half, *dimidium*
 hall, *aula*, *ātrium*
 halter, *lāquēus*
 halved, *dimidiātus*
 hand, *mānus*, -ūs, f.
 hand (on the other), *contrā*
 hand-to-hand, *cōmmīnus*
 handsome, *pulcher*
 hang, to, *pendere*
 happen, to, *accidere*
 happy, *bēātus*, *fēlix*
 harass, *vezare*
 hard, *dūrus*
 hardness, *rīgor*, -ōris, m.
 hare, *lēpus*, -ōris, m.
 harmless, *innōcūus*
 harvest, *messis*, -is, f.
 hasten, to, *prōpērare*, *festinare*

lean-farth, *al. p'vārtē*
 lean-in, *al. lēn' in*
 lean-up, *al. lēn' up*
 learn, *al. lēarnē*
 learned, *lōrnas*
 learning, *lōrnas*
 leave, *al. rē-lānēre*
 left, *lēvus*
 legend, *lētās*
 legend, *al. lētātem*
 Lernaean, *Lernaeus*
 less, *miāls*
 least, *lē*
 left, *lē*
 Libyan, *Lībicus*
 lie, to, *lāmēre*
 lie, to, *jācēre, cūbare, rēcūbare*
 lie-down, to, *dēcamēre*
 lie-hid, to, *lātēre, lātātare, dēūtescēre*
 life, *vītā*
 lift, to, *tollēre*
 light, *lux, lūcis, f.; lāmen, -inis, n.*
 light, to, *accendēre*
 light (adj.), *lēvis*
 lighten, to, *lētare*
 like, *similis*
 likeness, *imāgo, -inis, f.; species, ēi, f.*
 likewise, *simul*
 lily, *lilium*
 limb, *membrum; artus, -ūs, m.*
 limit, *mōdus*
 line, *ordō, -inis, m.*
 lion, *lō, -ōnis, m.*
 lip, *lābrum*
 liquid, *liquidus*
 listen-to, to, *aurē bibēre; literally, 'to drink in ear'*
 little, *parvus*
 live, to, *vīvēre*
 liver, *jēcūr, -ōris, n.*
 living, *vīvus*
 lo! ēn! *ecce!*
 lofty, *altus*
 log, *lignum*
 lonely, *dēsertus*
 long, for, *dū*
 long, *longus*
 longer, *longiūs*
 longer, no, *non jam*
 look-back, to, *respicēre*

look-down-on, *al. dēspiciēre*
 loose, to, *lūtrare, solvēre*
 lot, *lōmētās*
 lose, to, *lūmētēre*
 loss, *lūmētās*
 lot, sure, *lē*
 lot, to be, *nūcē*
 lotus, *lōtus*
 love, *lūmō, -ōris, m.*
 love, to, *lūmō, lūpēre*
 lover, *lūmōs; amātor, -ōris, m.*
 loves, *lūmōs*
 lowest, *lūmōs*
 loyalty, *lōlās, -ēi*
 lucky, *lōlās*
 lustre, *lūtr, -ōris, m.*
 Læurgus
 Lydian, *Līdus*
 lyre, *līra, cithāra*

M.

Mad, *insāvus, dēmens*
 madman, *dēmens*
 madness, *rūbēs, -ēi, f.; insānia, dēmētās*
 magnificence, *splendor, -ōris, m.*
 magic, *māgicus*
 maid, *fūmāla, ancilla*
 maiden, *virgo, -inis; pūella*
 maiden (adj.), *virginus*
 make, to, *fācēre*
 man, *vīr; hōmō, -inis*
 man, of (adj.), *lūmānus*
 manacle, *mūnīca*
 Mānēs, *-ium*, in pl. only
 manly, *virilis*
 many, *multus*
 marble, *marmor, -ōris, n.; rūpes, -is, f.*
 marble (adj.), *marmōreus*
 March, *Martius*
 mare, *ēqua*
 mark, to, *mōtare*
 marriage, *conjūgium*
 marriage (adj.), *jūgālīs*
 marry, to, *nūbēre, dat.*
 marsh, *pālūs, -ūdis, f.*

marvel, *mīrāculum* ; *mīra*, n. pl.
 mate, to, *sociare*
 mattock, *rastrum*
 meadow, *prātum*
 mean, *sordidus*
 means, by no, *haudquāquam*
 meanwhile, *intērrēā*
 meat, *cāro*, *carnis*, f.
 medicine, *mēdicīna*
 meditate, to, *mēditari*
 meet, to, *convēnire*
 melancholy, *lūgūbris*
 melody, *mōdi*, pl.
 melt, to, *liqui*
 memorial, *mōnūmentum*
 Mercūrius
 merchandise, *mercēs*, pl.
 messenger, *nuntius*
 metres, *mōdi*, pl.
 mid, *mēdius*
 Mīdas or Mīdā, -æ
 midst-of, *mēdius*
 mighty, *fortis*
 Mīlānion, -ōnis, acc. -ōna
 milk, *lāc*, *lactis*, n.
 milky, *lacteus*
 mind, *mens*, *mentis*, f.
 mindful, *mēmōr*, gen.
 minister, to, *ministrare*
 miserable, *mīsērābilis*
 mix, to, *miscere*
 monarch, *tīrannus*
 monster, *bellua*, *monstrum*
 month, *mensis*, -is, m.
 moon, *lūna*
 more (adv.), *māgis*
 more (adj.), *p lūs*, gen. *plūris*
 moreover, *prētērrēā*
 mortal, *mortālis*
 morning (adj.), *mālūtīnus*
 mother, *māter*
 mount, *mons*, -tis, m.
 mountain, *mons* ; *collis*, -is, m.
 mourn, to, *plōrare*, *lūgēre*, *dēplōrare*
 mournful, *mæstus*
 mouse, *mūs*, gen. *mūris*
 mouth, *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, n.
 move, to, *mūvĕre*, *commūvĕre*
 much, *multus*
 muddy, *lūteus*, *lūtulentus*

Muse, *Mūsā*, *Cāmēna*
 muster, to, *concurrĕre*
 muster, to (v. act.), *convōcare*
 mute, *mūtus*
 my, *meus*, *noster*
 Myrmīdōnēs, acc. -as, gen. -um

N.

Nail, *unguis*, -is, m.
 name, *nōmen*, -inis, n.
 narrate, to, *narrare*
 narrow, *angustus*
 native, *nātālis*
 nation, *gens*, -tis, f.
 nature, *nātūra*
 near, *prōpĕ*
 nearer, *prōpior*
 neck, *collum*
 need, *opus*, abl.
 Neptūnus
 nest, *nīdus*
 Nestōr, acc. -ōrā, gen. -ōris
 never, *nunquam*
 new, *novus*
 next, *indĕ*
 next (adj.), *postĕrus*
 night, *nox*, *noctis*, f.
 Nilus
 Nīōbē, acc. -em or -am, gen. -is
 or -æ
 no (adj.), *nullus*
 noble, *nōbilis*
 nobles, *prōcĕres*, in pl. only
 noise, *frāgor*, -ōris, m.
 no-longer, *non-jam*
 none, no one, *nēmō*
 noose, *nōdus*
 nor, *nēquĕ*, *nĕo*
 northern, *Arctōus*, *Hypĕrbōreus*
 nostrils, *nārēs*, in pl. only
 not, *nōn*
 nought, *nīhīl*, *nīl*
 now, *jam*, *nunc*
 noxious, *noxius*
 number, to, *nūmĕrare*
 number, *nūmĕrus*
 nymph, *nympha*

O.

Oar, *rēmūs*
 oarage, *rēmīgium*
 obey, to, *pārēre*, dat.
 obsequies, *exsequia*
 obtain, to, *pārere*
 odour, *odor*, -*oris*, m.
 offer, to, *offerre*
 offering, *hostia*, *victimā*
 office, *mūnus*, -*eris*, n.
 offspring, *prōles*, -*is*, f.; *subōles*, -*is*, f.; *prōpāgō*, -*inis*, f.
 often, *saepe*
 often, so, *tolitēs*
 old, *vētūs*, *senex* (only of persons)
 old, to grow, *senescere*
 old-age, *senectā*
 old-man, *senex*, acc. *senem*, gen. *senis*
 olive, *oliva*
 Olympus (O)
 omen, *omēn*, -*inis*, n.
 omnipotent, *omnipotens*
 ounce, at, *simul*
 once-for-all, *semel*
 on, *in*, abl.
 on-account-of, *ob*, acc.
 on-the-other-hand, *contrā*
 one, *unus*
 one-of-two, *alter*
 only, *solum*
 open, *apertus*, *pātulus*
 open, to, *pandere*, *discludere*, *recludere*
 or, *vel*; *ve*, enclitic, *aut*
 oracle, *oraculum*
 orb, *orbis*, -*is*, m.
 order, *ordō*, -*inis*, m.
 order, to, *jubere*
 order = command, *jussum*, n.
 otherwise, *aliter*
 ought (v.), *debere*
 our, *noster*
 out-of, *ex*, abl.
 outpoured, *effusus*
 over, *per*, acc.
 overcome, to, *superare*, *dēvincere*

overshadow, to, *obumbrare*
 overtake, to, *prēmere*
 overtop, to, *superare*
 overwhelm, to, *prēmere*
 own, his, her, its, etc., *suus*
 owner, *dōminus*
 ox, *būs*, *bōvis*, m.

P.

Pagasman, *Pagāsæus*
 page, *pāgina*
 pain, *dolor*, -*oris*
 painting, *tabula*
 Pallās, *adā*, -*adis*
 Pān, acc. *Pānē*, gen. *Pānis*
 panting, *anhēlitus*, -*ūs*, m.
 parent, *pārens*, -*entis*
 Parian, *Pārius*
 Pāris, -*idem*, -*idis*
 Parnassus, i.
 part, *pars*, -*tis*, f.
 part-in, to take, *intēresse*, dat.
 partner, *particeps*, -*ipis*
 pass, to, pass-away, to, *praelirere*
 pass (days), to, *dēgere*, *ducere*
 past, *praelritus*
 pasture, *pabula*, n. pl.; *pascua*, n. pl.
 path, *trāmes*, -*itis*, m.
 pathless, *dēvius*
 pay, to, *solvere*, *lūere*
 pay-a-penalty, to, *dare pœnas*
 peace, *pax*, gen. *pācis*, f.
 peaceful, *placidus*
 peasant, *agrīcola*
 penalty, *pœna*
 penetrate, to, *pēnētrare*
 people, *pōpulus*
 perchance, *fortē*
 perform, to, *perficere*, *pēragere*
 perhaps, *forsitān*
 perish, to, *pērire*, *intērire*, *dēpērire*
 perjured, *perjūrus*
 perpetual, *perpētūus*
 persuasive, *blandus*
 pestilence, *lūs*, -*is*, f.

Phæacian, *Phæax*, -*ācis*
 Phæsthōn, -*ōntū* acc., -*ontis* gen.
 philosopher, *sāpiens*
 Phœnician, *Phœnicus*
 Phrixean, *Phrixæus*
 Phrygian, *Phrygius*
 Phthian, *Phthius*
 physician, *mēdicus*
 piercing, *pēnētrābilis*
 piety, *piētas*, -*ātis*, f.
 pile-up, to, *extrūdere*
 pine, *pīnus*, -*ūs*, f.
 pious, *pīus*
 pipe, *fistūla*
 pity, to, *misērari*
 place, *lōcus*
 place, to, *pōnere*, *locare*
 place-under, to, *suppōnere*
 plague, *pēstis*, -*is*, f.; *lues*, -*is*, f.
 plain, *campus*
 plan, *consilium*
 play, to, *lūdere*
 play (on an instrument), to, *cānere*
 pleasant, pleasing, *grātus*, *jucundus*
 please, to, *placere*
 pleasing, it is, *juvat*, *impers.*
 pledge, *pignus*, -*ōris*, n.
 pledged, *pactus*
 Pleiad, *Plēiās*, -*ādīs*, f.
 plight, to, *despondere*
 plot, *dōlus*
 plough, *ārātrum*
 plunge, to, *mergere*
 Plūtō, -*ōnā*, -*ōnis*
 poet, *vātes*, -*is*, m.; *pōeta*
 poison, *vēnenum*
 poisoned, *vēnēnātus*
 pole, *pōlus*
 polluted, *pollūtus*
 pond, *stagnum*
 poplar, *pōpulus*, f.
 possess, to, *pōtiri*, abl.; *possidere*
 possession, to take, *pōtiri*, abl.
 pour, to, pour-forth, to, pour-out,
 to, *fundere*, *effundere*
 poverty, *paupertas*, -*ātis*, f.
 power, *pōtestas*, -*ātis*, f.
 powerless, *infirmus*
 practise, to, *exercere*
 praise, *laus*, -*dis*, f.

Pramnean, *Pramnēus*
 pray, to, *orare*, *precari*
 prayer, abl. *prēcē*, other cases in
 pl. only; *vōtūm*
 precious, *prētiōsus*
 prefer, to, *præponere*, *anteferre*
 prepare, to, *pārare*, *præparare*,
compārare, *instillere*
 present, to be, *adesse*, dat.
 press, to, *prēmere*, *urgere*
 press-on, to, *instare*
 prevent, to, *prōhibere*
 prey, *præda*
 pride, *fastus*, -*ūs*, m.
 priest, *sacerdos*, -*ōtis*
 prince, *jūvēnis*
 prison, *carcēr*, -*ēris*, m.
 privy-to, *consciū*, gen.
 prize, *præmium*, n.
 procession, *pompa*
 prodigy, *monstrum*
 produce, to, *præferre*
 prohibit, to, *prōhibere*
 prolong, to, *prōducere*
 promise, to, *prōmittere*, *spondere*
 proof, *spēcīmēn*, -*inis*, n.
 prophet, *vātes*, -*is*, m.
 propitious, *præsens*
 proposal, *sententia*
 prosper, to, *sēcundare*
 protection, *præsidium*
 Prōtēus, gen. *Prōtēōs*, acc. *Prōtēā*
 proud, *sūperbus*
 prove, to, *arguere*
 prudence, *prudentia*
 prudent, *prudens*
 pumpkin, *cūcurbīta*
 punishment, *pæna*, *supplicium*
 pure, *pūrus*
 purge, to, *purgare*
 purple, *purpūreus*
 pursue, to, *exagillare*
 put, to, *pōnere*
 put-off, to, *præferre*
 put-off (clothes), to, *exuere*
 put-on, to, *induere*
 put-together, to, *compōnere*
 put-to-flight, to, *fugare*
 Pylian, *Pylus*
 pyre, *rōgus*

Q.

Quarrel, *lis*, *litis*, f.; *rixa*
quaff, to, *dūcere*
queen, *regina*
quickly, *citō*
quickly, too, *ociūs*, *citiūs*
quiet, to be, *quiescere*
quit, to, *deserere*

R.

Race, *gēnus*, *-ēris*, n.; *gens*, *-tis*, f.
rack, to, *torquere*
rag, *pannus*
rage, *rābies*, *-ei*, f.; *fūror*, *-ōris*, m.
rage, to, *savire*, *bacchari*, *fūrere*
rage furiously, to, *desavire*
rain, *imber*, *-ris*, m.
raise, to, *tollere*
rapid, *rāpidus*
rare, *rārus*
rash, *lēmērārius*
rather, *pōtiūs*
ratify, to, *sancire*
ray, *rādus*; *jūbār*, *-āris*, n.
reach, to, *ādire*, *attingere*, *pervēnire*
realms, *regna*, n. pl.
reason, *causa*
recall, to, *rēvocare*
receive, to, *cāpere*, *accipere*, *excipere*, *rēcipere*
recess, *lūtebrā* (*ē* or *ō*)
recline, to, *accubare*
recognize, to, *agnoscere*, *rēcognoscere*
red, *ruber*, *rubra* (*ū* or *ū*)
redouble, to, *ingemmare*
reed, *juncus*
refresh, to, *rēcicare*
refuge, *perfugium*
refuse, to, *négare*, *dēnégare*, *rēnūcere*
region, *regio*, *-ōnis*, f.
reign, to, *regnare*
reins, *frēna*, n. pl.
rejoice, to, *gaudere*
relate, to, *rēferre*
release, to, *liberare*, *solvere*

relentless, *immītis*
remain, to, *mānere*, *rēmānere*, *restare*
remarkable, *ēgrēgius*
rend-in-pieces, to, *dilaniare*
renew, to, *rēnovare*, *intēgrare*
renowned, *inclūtus*, *nōbilis*
repeat, to, *ilerrare*
re-seek, to, *rēpētere*
resist, to, *rēsistere*
resolve, to, *stātūere*
resound, to, *rēsōnare*
rest, *rēquies*, *-ei*, f.; *ōtium*
resting-place, *sēdēs*, *-is*, f.
restore, to, *reddere*, *restitūere*
restrain, to, *cōhibere*
resume, to, *rēsūmere*
retain, to, *rētīnere*
retire, to, *cēdere*, *rēcēdere*
retract, to, *rētractare*
retreat, to, *cēdere*
return, *rēdītus*, *-ūs*, m.
return-to, to, *rēpēto*
return (= give back), to, *reddere*
(= come back), to, *rēdire*,
rēverti
review, to, *rēcensere*
revisit, to, *rēvisere*
reward, *prēmium*
riches, *dīvītiā*, in pl. only; *ōpes*,
in pl. only
rider, *ēquēs*, *-ītis*, m.
right (adj.), *æquus*, *justus*, *rectus*
right, *jus*, gen. *jūris*, n.
right-hand, *dextera*, *dextra*
rightly, *rectē*
rigid, *rīgīdus*
ripen (= make ripe), to, *cōquere*
(= grow ripe), to, *mātūrescere*
rise, to, *ōriri*, *exōriri*
rise, to, *urgere*, *consurgere*, *exurgere*
rival, *rivalis*
river, *amnis*, *-is*, m.; *flūvius*,
flūmēn, *-inis*, n.
road, *via*, *itēr*, n.
robe, *vestis*, *-is*, f.
rock, *rūpes*, *-is*, f.; *saxum*, *jūgum*
rocky, *saxōsus*
roll, to, *volvi*, *derolvi*

Romans, *Rōmāni*
 root, *rādix*, -*icis*, f.
 rope, *fūnis*, -*is*, m.
 rosy, *rōseus*
 rout, to, *fūgare*
 royal, *rēgius*, *rēgālis*
 rudiments, *ēlēmēta*, n. pl.
 ruin, *ruīna*
 rule, to, *rēgāre*
 ruler, *rector*, -*ōris*, m.
 run-across, to, *transcurrere*
 run-forth, to, *prōcurrere*
 running, *cursus*, -*ūs*, m.
 rush, *juncus*
 rush, to, *rūere*

S.

Sacred, *sācer*, *sacra* (first *ā* or *ǣ*),
sanctus
 sacrifice, to, *mactare*
 sad, *tristis*
 safe, *tūlus*, *incōlūmis*
 safety, *sālūs*, -*ūtis*, f.
 sage, *sēnex*
 sail, *vēlum*
 sail, to, *vēhi*, *advēhi*, *nāvigare*
 sailor, *nauta*, m.
 Salaminian, *Sālāmīnius*
 same, *idem*
 sand, *ārēna*
 sate, to, *sālīare*
 Satyr, *Sātīrus*
 say, to, *dicere*; *aio*, defect.; *inquam*, defect.
 scale, *squāma*
 scanty, *parcus*
 scarcely, *vix*
 scatter, to, *spargere*
 sceptre, *sceptrum*
 scorch, to, *torrere*
 scourge, *flāgellum*
 scythe-bearing, *falcifer*
 sea, *mārē*, -*is*, n.; *pontus*, no pl.;
pēlāgus, acc. -*ūs*, no pl.; *æquor*,
 -*ōris*, n.; *frētum*; *sālum*, no pl.
 seal, *phōca*
 seat, *sēdes*, -*is*, f.

secret, *commissum*, *sēcrētum*
 see, to, *videre*, *cernere*, *aspicere*,
conspicere, *speculare*
 seed, *sēmēn*, -*inis*, n.
 seek, to, *pētere*, *quærere*
 seek-for, to, *quærere*
 seek-again, to, *rēpētere*
 seek-out, to, *exquirere*, *rēquirere*
 seem, to, *videri*
 seize, to, *rāpere*, *arripere*, *corripere*
diripere
 send, to, *mittere*
 send-away, to, *dimittere*
 send-out, to, *ēmittere*
 send-down, to, *dēmittere*
 send-upon, to, *immittere*
 sense, *sensus*, -*ūs*, m.
 sepulchral, *sēpulcrālis*
 serene, *sērēnus*
 serpent, *serpens*
 servant, *minister*, *fāmulus*; *sātel-*
les, -*itis*, m.
 servile, *servilis*
 set-out, to, *prōficisci*
 set (of the sun), to, *rūere*, *cādere*
 settle, to, *compōnere*
 seven, *septem*
 sevenfold, *septemplex*, -*icis*
 seven-hundred, *septingenti*
 shade, *umbra*
 shadowy, *exilis*
 shady, *umbrōsus*
 shaggy, *hirsūtus*
 shake, to, *quātēre*, *concūtēre*
 shame, *pūdor*, -*ōris*, m.
 shame, it is a, *pūdet*, acc. and gen.
 shape, *figūra*
 shape, to, *formare*
 share, to, *participare*
 she, *hęc*, *illa*
 shed, to, *fundere*
 sheep, *ovis*, -*is*, f.
 shelter, *tegmen*, -*inis*, n.
 shepherd, *pastor*, -*ōris*, m.
 shew, to, *monstrare*
 shield, *clipeus*
 shine, to, *nītēre*, *fulgēre*, *rēfulgēre*
 ship, *nāvis*, -*is*, f.; *rātis*, -*is*, f.;
cārīna
 hoot, *germen*, -*inis*, n.; *planta*, f.

- Tartarean, *Tartāreus*
 task, *mūnus*, -*oris*, n.
 teach, to, *dōcere*
 teacher, doctor, -*oris*, m.
 tear, *lacrima* (first *ā* or *ā*) ; *flētus*,
 -*ūs*, m.
 tear, to, *lācrare*
 tell, to, *referre*, *narrare*, *dīcere*
 temple, *templum*
 temples (of the head), *templōra*, n. p.
 tender, *tēner*
 tent, *tentōrium*
 tenth, *dēcimus*
 terror, *terrōr*, -*oris*, m.
 that (= in order that, or, so that), *ut*
 that, *ille*
 Theban, *Thēbānus*
 Thebes, *Thēbæ*, in pl. only
 theft, *furtum*
 their, *sūs*
 themselves, acc. *sē*, gen. *sūi*, dat.
sibi (final *i* or *ī*)
 then, *tum*
 thence, *indē*
 thenceforth, *indē*
 there, *ibi* (final *i* or *ī*), *illīc*
 therefore, *ergō*
 thereupon, *indē*
 Thessalian, *Thessālicus*, *Thessālus*
 Thētis, -*idos*
 thick, *densus*
 thicket, *dūmus*, *frūticētum*
 thigh, *fēmūr*, -*oris*, n.
 thing, *res*, *rēi*, f. ; *rēum*, gen. pl.
 think, to, *pātare*, *sentire*
 third, *tertius*
 this, *hic*
 this-one, that-one, *hic—ille*, *alter*
 —*alter*
 thousand, *millē*, indecl. adj.
 Thracian, *Thrācius*, *Thrēcius*
 threats, *minæ*, in pl. only
 threaten, to, *mināri*
 three, *trēs*
 threshold, *limen*, -*inis*, n.
 thrice, *tēr*
 throat, *guttur*, -*uris*, n.
 throne, *sōlium*
 through, *pēr*, acc.
 throw, to, *jācere*, *projicere*, *mittere*
- thunderbolt, *fulmēn*, -*inis*, n.
 thus, *sic*
 tide, *æstus*, -*ūs*, m.
 tiger, *tigris*, -*is*, f.
 till, to, *cōlere*
 time, *tempus*, -*oris*, n.
 timid, *timidus*
 Tiryuthian, *Tirynthius*
 title, *titulus*
 to, *ad*, acc., *in*, acc.
 to-day, *hodiē*
 tomb, *sēpulchrum*
 tongue, *lingua*
 too (= also), *quodquē*, *etiam*
 too, too-much, *nimis*, *nimum*
 tooth, *dens*, -*tis*, m.
 top, *vertex*, -*icis*, m. ; *cūcūmēn*,
 -*inis*, n.
 torch, *far*, *fācis*, f.
 tortoise, *testudo*, -*inis*, f.
 torture, to, *cruciare*
 touch, *tactus*, -*ūs*, m.
 touch, to, *tangere*
 tower, *turris*, -*is*, f.
 track, *vestigium*
 tranquil, *tranquillus*
 traverse, to, *lustrare*
 traveller, *viātor*, -*oris*, m.
 treaty, *foedus*, -*oris*, n.
 treachery, *insidiæ*, in pl. only
 treacherous, *perfidus*
 treasure, *thesaurus* ; *gāzæ*, in pl.
 only
 tree, *arbor*, -*oris*, f.
 tremble, to, *trēmere*, *trēpidare*
 trembling, *trēmulus*, *pavidus*
 tremendous, *trēmendus*
 trial, *iudicium*
 trick, *dolus* ; *fraus*, -*dis*, f.
 trident, *tridens*, -*entis*, m.
 triple, *triplex*, *triformis*
 triumph, *triumphus*
 Trojan, *Trōjānus*, *Ilīdus* (*I*), *Dar-*
dānus
 troop, *grex*, *grēgis*, m.
 trouble, *res adversæ*, in pl. only
 trouble, to, *agitare*, *solicitare*, *exercere*
 Troy, *Trōja*
 true, *vērus*

truthful, truth-telling, *věřidŭcus*
 trust, to, *fidĕre, confidĕre*
 try, to, *cōnari, iutū., tentare*, acc.
 tube, *ferŭla*
 tunes, *mōdi*, in pl. only
 turban, *mītra*
 turn, to, *vertĕre, convertĕre*
 twice, *bis*
 twig, *virga*; *vīmen, -inis*, n.
 twins, *gēmīni*
 twist, to, *nectĕre*
 two, *duo*
 tyrant, *tŭrannus*
 Tyrian, *Tŭrius*

U.

Umpire, *arbĭter*
 unable, to be, *nĕquĕo*
 unaccustomed, *insōlĭtus, ĭnassuetus*
 unanimous, *unānĭmus*
 unarmed, *ĭnermis*
 unbroken, *indōmĭtus*
 under, *sŭb*, acc. and abl.
 undergo, to, *sŭbire*
 undertake, to, *concĭpĕre*
 understanding, *ingĕnĭum*
 undoubted, *certus*
 unfriendly, *ĭnĭmicus*
 ungrateful, *ingrātus*
 unguarded, *incustōdĭtus*
 unhappy, *infĕlix*
 unjust, *injustus, inĭquus*
 unknown, *ignōtus*
 unmerited, *immĕrĭtus*
 unmoved, *immōtus*
 unprofitable, *ĭnŭlĭlis*
 unrestrained, *immōdĭcus*
 unrestrainedly, *sĭnĕ lĕgĕ*
 unseemly, *tŭrpĭs*
 unsubdued, *indōmĭtus*
 untaught, *indoctus*
 untidy, *incomptus*
 until, *dum, dōnĕ*
 unwearied, *impĕger*
 unwilling, to be, *nolle*
 unwilling, *invĭtus*
 unwonted, *insōlĭtus, ĭnsuetus*
 unworthy, *indignus*
 uphill, *adversus*

uplifted, *elātus, sublātus*
 upper, *sŭpĕrus*
 urge, to, *urgĕre*
 urge-impetuously, to, *præcĭpĭtare*
 use, *ŭsus, -ŭs*, m.
 use, to, *ŭtĭ, abl.*
 usefult, *ŭlĭlis*
 usual, *sōlĭtus*

V.

Vain, *vānus*
 vain, in, *nĕquicquam, frustrā*
 valley, *vāllis, -is*, f.
 vanish, to, *vānescĕre*
 vanquished, *victus*
 various, *vārius*
 veil, to, *vĕlare*
 Vĕnŭs, gen. *Vĕnĕris*
 verse, *versus, -ŭs*, m.
 very, sign of superlative degree
 vessel, *vāllis, -is*, f.
 vex, to, *vexare, āgĭtare, crŭĉĭtare*
 victim, *victĭma*
 victor, *victor, -ōris*, m.
 victory, *victōria*
 vigour, *vĭgor, -ōris*, m.
 village, *vĭcus*
 vine, *vĭtis, -is*, f.; *vĭnea*
 vine (wild), *lābrusca*
 vineyard, *vĭnĕtum*
 violent, *vĭolentus*
 violet, *vĭĭla*
 virtue, *virtŭs, -ŭtis*, f.
 vocal, *vōcālis*
 void, *ĭnānĕ, n.*
 voice, *vox, vōcis*, f.
 voluntary, *ultrō*
 vow, *vōtum*
 voyage, *via*
 Vulcānius (adj.)
 vulture, *vultŭrius*

W.

Wage, to, *gĕrĕre*
 wait, to, *mōrari*
 walls, *mānia*, u. pl.; *mŭri*
 walk, to, *incĕdĕre*
 wand, *thyrsus, virga*
 wander, to, *errare, vāgari*

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